OCEAN STEAMERS.

The National Steamship Company of the State of Delaware.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A new steamship project for the establishment of an American line of mail and emigrant steamers to Europe was introduced to the Senate on the 19th inst., by Senator CONNESS, of California. The bill was read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee. Its ostensible purpose is to aid a company of American citizens in the laudable enterprise of building American steamships of a superior size, providing fast vessels for the transportation of the American mails under the American flag, and improving the accommodations for emigrant passengers—all commendable objects, which merit and will doubtless receive public sanction and support, whenever they are sought to be effected by individuals or corporations possessed of the means and disposition to build and pay for the steamships which are necessary to the completion of the enterprise. The objections to the scheme of the National Navigation Company, and to kindred plans which have come before Congress, are due to the fact that the promoters of the Companies, who seek to benefit the public by building steamers and mailing, insist upon doing so at the public cost, and strive to veil their real purpose, which is to make a heavy pull upon the National Treasury, under the name of patriotic endeavor to benefit American commerce and improve the condition of emigrant passengers.

An examination of the bill providing for a mail contract with the National Steamship Company of Delaware, justifies me in denouncing the scheme as the most impudent steamship job which has ever been presented to the Congress of the United States.

[illegible]

At least two of said steamers shall be ready for service within twelve months from the commencement of their construction, two others in four months thereafter and the requisite number for the entire service within eight months thereafter.

Section 3 contains the gist of the proposed contract, and we give it entire:

[illegible]

The above section provides for an issue of bonds by the Steamship Company, the *principal and interest of which is to be guaranteed by the United States.* The amount of bonds thus authorized to be issued is to be determined by capitalizing the land and sea postages for fifteen years, taking the average of the last three years as the estimated annual postage for the ensuing fifteen years. The plan of going back to 1865 and 1867—when the United States Government contracted with the Inman, Bremen and Hamburg lines for the conveyance of mails both ways, across the Atlantic, and when our Government was collecting twenty-four cents letter postage—instead of twelve cents or less, the present and future rate—is a shrewd artifice of the managers of the Company to increase the amount of guaranteed bonds. Under the new postal conventions, which place all the mails this way under the control of foreign Governments and reduce the rates of postage, our transatlantic postal receipts have fallen off from $875,416 in 1867, to about $580,000 in 1868.

The average receipts for the last three years are about $780,000 per annum, amounting in fifteen years to $11,700,000. Three-quarters of this sum yields eight millions seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, as the amount of bonds which the Company will be authorized to issue and which the Postmaster-General is directed to guarantee. The bill is silent as to the rate of interest which the Company may contract to pay and which the United States are bound to guarantee. Taking six per cent., the legal rate of the State of Delaware as the rate intended,

The liability of the United States will stand, for principal of bonds	$8,775,000
Fifteen years' interest on same at six per cent. per annum	7,897,500
Total	$16,672,500
Being	$1,111,500

per annum for service which is now being satisfactorily performed for less than $800,000 per annum. The National Steamship Company, therefore, ask Congress to throw away $12,172,500 of the public money, to provide said Steamship Company with means to build a few steamships at the public cost, to be used by the contractors for their own profit, if the experiment pays, and thrown upon the hands of the Government if it fails.

The proposed steamships are much larger than any yet built in the United States, and taking the cost of the China ships of the Pacific Mail as a guide, they will not cost less than $1,500,000 each. Six ships will, therefore, absorb the proceeds of the guaranteed bonds, and the Company will have exhausted its means—and bound the Government to pay a large amount upon its bonds—in providing steamers for one weekly departure only.

The National Steamship Company, unlike some of its predecessors, makes no pretence of furnishing capital from other sources than the sale of the guaranteed bonds. The said bonds are to be delivered to the Company, "one-fourth the estimated cost of each steamer, as the same shall be contracted for;" "one-fourth as the same shall be in frame;" another "fourth as the same shall be launched," and the remaining "fourth when the same shall be finished."

Upon presentation to the Postmaster-General of contracts for six steamers at a million and a half each, the Company will be entitled to receive $2,250,000 of the Government bonds, before a stroke of work is put upon the steamships, or a pound of material bought for their construction, and with no security or guarantee that the proceeds of the bonds will ever be applied to the building of steamships, or any other of the purposes provided for in the bill, which does not even protect the public interests so far as to enact that the builders shall give security to the Postmaster-General, and receive the bonds directly from the Postmaster-General as a payment on account of the vessels to be constructed.

The proposal to hand over the bonds to a Company which confesses its entire dependence upon the [illegible] have already remarked the most impudent scheme [illegible]

[illegible]

This enactment provides for the conveyance of certain mails in said steamers, (abandoned at the expense of the Post-office Department) unless the National Company's steamers average eleven days from land to land, a contingency which is not likely to happen if the passages are taken throughout the year. The Company, having secured three-fourths of fifteen years' postages, estimated at an extravagant rate, and paid in advance, can very well afford to be indifferent as to the number of mails or letters they carry, and they are not likely to push their steamers to [illegible]

[illegible] ships herein provided for be freely used at all times when required by the United States for war or naval purposes, be subject to their use upon payment of [illegible] to be determined by arbitrators [illegible] in case the same cannot otherwise be satisfactorily determined upon.

This section is altogether charming. The patriotic generosity which prompts the privilege therein accorded to the United States is seldom paralleled. The Government is to have the right to use the steamers which it has already paid for, by paying over again a fair charter or purchase value. We respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the National Navigation Company the introduction of a bill asking Congress to donate to them all the public buildings belonging to the United States, with a proviso that the Government shall have the privilege of using said buildings upon the payment of a fair rental, &c. It is a simpler plan than building steamships with Government money, and not a bit less unreasonable.

Section 7 provides for emigrant depots, medical attendance and other arrangements, all commendable if they emanated from individuals proposing to be philanthropic with their own money.

Section 8 provides for the forfeiture of the contract, and the reversion to the Post-Office Department, a contingency which is not likely to occur until after the Government is committed to the guarantee of each quarterly [illegible] of the bonds that are proposed to be issued.

To sum up the matter, the bill seeks to direct the Postmaster-General to make a contract with a Company which does not propose to invest a dollar of its own capital—if it has any—and which asks for the transportation of a part of the mails only, at a price three times as great as that now paid for the the entire Transatlantic mail service. It asks the Government to advance it three-quarters of the postages to be earned by the Transatlantic postal service of the United States for fifteen years, said advanced sum to be estimated on the Government receipts when the rate was double the present rate, and the amount received fifty per cent. in advance of the current receipts. The Government is to advance the entire cost of the steamers, docks, &c., without having any control over the contract price, and is to advance one-fourth the estimated cost, without any security that the vessels will ever be built or a single letter carried by the Company. The duties on all materials and machinery used on the vessels are to be remitted to the Company, though the same may, at the pleasure of the Company, be included in the contract price and paid for by the United States. We do not charge any of the parties whose names appear in connection with the Company, with intended fraud, but there is no check to be found in the bill against the grossest fraud, if the control of the concern should at any time pass into dishonest hands. Even if its affairs are honestly administered and an earnest effort made to carry out its provisions *bona fide*, and at the least expense to the Government, and with the greatest benefit to the emigrants, it is asking for a grant of public money which is utterly inadmissible, and, seeking to attain a position as the recipient of a bounty to which the National Steamship Company of the State of Delaware, or even the State of Delaware itself, has not a shadow of a claim. If the Government is to pay for emigrant steamships, let them be built by the Government, and for the Government, and not be turned over to a few individuals to make what profit they can at the expense of the American people, with the privilege of throwing up their bargain after receiving a large sum of money in advance.

COMMERCE.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter from Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Jan. 26.

The following letter of Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is in reference to the plan of resumption recently published by the editor of this paper:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The reading of your plan for resumption of specie payments, received yesterday with your letters of the 26th inst., has afforded me much satisfaction. It is peculiarly gratifying to find Western men stand up for the right, after men in the East, from motives that can't be understood, have done so industriously at work to create and foster an unreasonable and unwarrantable feeling in the West against the East.

The main scope of your plan commends itself to my judgment. Indeed, I am already committed by published letters that were commenced in August last, and coming down to date, to most of its features.

You have made your arguments so clear, and your statements so terse, brief and distinct, that it enables me to answer your questions categorically. I take your propositions as you have them numbered, and answer to the

First—Legalize gold contracts—decidedly yes.

Second—Establish a redemption bureau in the City of New-York; affirmatively. I would, however, as an equivalent, release the banks from their obligations to redeem their currency at their own counters. Bank notes at all times convertible into coin in the City of New-York, would be at the par of gold all over the United States, and beyond the border.

Third—The Government to redeem at this bureau precisely as the banks. The Government would redeem not only at its office in the City of New-York, but at all its other offices. This requirement would, therefore, seem to be unnecessary.

Fourth—The Government to redeem from the banks $75,000,000 of its legal tenders in gold.—No objection to this, if done within a few days before the day agreed upon by law for a general resumption of specie payments.

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth—I think the Government and the banks should resume simultaneously. Therefore, all the details of these propositions, and perhaps including the ninth, would be unnecessary.

Ninth—National Banks required to resume Jan. 1, 1871. As remarked under 4 that certain should be fixed by law for universal resumption. Certain successes should be organized beforehand. Failures would be fatal. Therefore we should make haste slowly. The question to which is the earliest safe day that can, by law, be fixed on which the Government, the banks and the people shall resume their obligations to pay their debts in coin. In my opinion, it would hardly be safe to name a day earlier than that named by you, and that it should not be deferred more than a year beyond that day.

Tenth—[Recommending the establishment of Government agencies at London, Frankfort and Paris.] Have no objection except as to detail. You omit Frankfort-on-the-Main, our best customer. [illegible] more [illegible] in the United States four per cent. coupon, and for the payment of the interest thereon quarterly, establish in the places named.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.
E. COWLES, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible]

Kidnappers and Sailor Strikes—Sailors the Victims of Unscrupulous Masters—How the Government Abuses its Sailors—The English Reform—History of the English Sailors' Homes—The Reform Demanded in Our Laws—What Congress [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that you are editorially urging national legislation for the protection of American seamen, and giving the true and proper name to the action of the nation in this port. It is so you [illegible] made not in the interests of the sailors, but given that appearance of their [illegible] in the riotous proceedings instigated by the landsharks [illegible]

[illegible]

In the strike now going on in this City the sailors are equally the "helpless victims" of equally "unscrupulous masters." "God save our men at sea," is a prayer that is frequently and fervently uttered; one does not hear the Winter wind whistle through our streets, secure though dark, but he involuntarily turns in thought to poor Jack on the black and dangerous highways of the sea. But there is greater need that men should pray, "God save poor Jack ashore," for there is no class of laboring men so horribly cheated, beaten and so unprotected in their rights as our sailors in port. The "landsharks," as the sailors graphically describe the one class who, in the disguise of friends, lure them into infected districts and houses, hold temptation to [illegible] the worst women [illegible]

[illegible]

1. Keepers of sailors' boarding-houses.
2. Shipping-masters.
3. The United States Government.

[illegible]

It is this law, enabling the ship-owners to deny [illegible] wages to the sailor who [illegible], which is the primary and direct cause of the sailor's troubles when on shore. No other class of laborers is imposed upon in this way by the law; no other rich interest has any such legalized advantage over its employes; and it is the existence of this oppressive law and the non-existence of protective laws which makes the United States the cruelest enemy of her sailors. The same abuses used to exist in England; they exist there still so far as American seamen are concerned; but England found a remedy. In the history of that remedy I can best point out the abuses now existing here. It is a story which ought to be at least suggestive to our legislators. The reform grew out of the establishment of charitable institutions. We have the same institutions in existence here on a larger scale, and only needing the support of proper legislation to enable them to effect the same reform that a generation of time has produced in England. The story of the English reform in this matter is also the story of the English "Sailors' Home," and is briefly as follows:

The London Sailors' Home in Wapping was the first erected in Great Britain. It was founded in 1827 by three [illegible] officers of the English Royal Navy, Capts. ELLIOT, GAMBIER and [illegible]. With their own personal resources they bought the site and old materials of a burned theatre in the vicinity of the London Docks at Wapping, with a view of building a house intended to provide lodgings for sailors during their stay ashore. They also themselves [illegible]

[illegible]

Most of the offices are entirely devoted to the personal business of seamen. There is a Post Office where letters are received, and when not called for immediately, are taken care of for a year. During the year 1866, according to the report of the Home, 14,000 letters passed through the box of this single Home. It is generally understood by seamen and their friends, that the postal arrangements at the Sailors' Home, not only in England, but in this country, are superior for the purposes of a roving character like Jack, than those of the Government, and sailors always tell their friends to write to them "in care of the Sailors' Home." Often letters are sent to the Home with the remark written in one corner, "please forward from wife to her beloved husband," or "from Jenny to his page;" and these appeals have a potent influence with the [illegible]

[illegible] every family tie that will [illegible] and influence his character for good.

[illegible]

Instruction is also liberally provided for. Attached to the establishment is a school of navigation, in which are taught the first principles of geometry, algebra and astronomy. The library is very large and admirably selected. Besides books it provides the means for playing various games, such as draughts and chess. The building also embraces a church in which sailors can attend every Sabbath without going out of doors. A physician, resident in the Home, attends all boarders without charge.

A bank attached to the Home receives on deposit any sums of money which the inmates wish to leave, and undertakes, whenever the boarders desire it, to recover any debts due them, to transmit money to their families, and to transact any other business for them which requires the practical knowledge which Jack so seldom possesses. From the opening of the Home in 1835 to April 30, 1866, the sum total of the deposits amounted to $6,700,530 in gold. During the year 1866-6—the fiscal year of the Home closing with May—$474,065 were deposited by sailors. Of this, $185,480 was sent to their families; $272,290 were applied to their necessities, and the balance, $16,310, [illegible]

[illegible]

Until legislation shall have given these associations power to effect a reformation, the abuse to which sailors are subjected in all large ports must necessarily continue. The sailor belongs to a class of laborers peculiarly helpless and unprotected by law, by trades-unions and by the very interests they serve. In popular estimation the occupation is a sort of outlawry; sailors are, generally speaking, looked upon as "good-for-naughts" who have "run away to sea," much as if they had fled from justice, and public sympathy has done little for them. They have never formed a strong, united political power, and have, as a consequence, never commanded legislation. The severe discipline on shipboard has tended rather to develop a prejudice between owners and their servants than to establish the unity of interest which, naturally, exists between these as between all classes of capitalists and laborers. The law, the public and the ship-owners have made no efforts to regulate the terms of contract and rate of wages of sailors, to protect them industrially and socially, and to increase their efficiency by mutual association in schools of navigation, or by making them more contented with their lot. The notorious scarcity and inefficiency of American seamen is the result, not of the people's enterprise and love of the sea, but of the people's [illegible] and the degradation and wrongs to which sailors are subjected. Is it not time that our legislators at Washington should endeavor to remedy what industrial interests will not, and social efforts have only partly mitigated? It is to be earnestly hoped that [illegible] of Gen. [illegible] Association is [illegible] Officials [illegible] his [illegible] special [illegible] is not a political [illegible], and because there is no "job" in it. Any philanthropic Congressman who will advance and advocate practical legislation on this important social and industrial interest will connect his name most honorably with a reform which will eventually be noted as one of the most purely beneficial to a large class ever instituted.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strictures contained in your editorial article in yesterday's issue, on the subject of Steam Boiler Explosions, though severe, are fully justified by the facts underlying them.

As agent of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company for this City and New Jersey, it is our province to insure property against loss or damage occasioned by steam boiler explosions, and that the accidents caused thereby may be reduced to a minimum, each boiler presented for acceptance is thoroughly inspected, internally and externally, by an experienced, practical engineer retained for this especial purpose, before any policy is written. This brings us in contact with many of the boilers in use in this great City, and reveals sometimes the ignorance and carelessness displayed by those charged with the construction and management of these useful but dangerous servants. Of those within the Metropolitan District and the adjacent cities and towns in New-Jersey, this Company has supervision of upwards of 1,000, upon which policies of insurance have been issued, and the fact that none of these exploded within the past sixteen months, during which time the Company has been operating here, were on its register, is sufficient comment on the working value of the system of inspection pursued.

Your reference to the manipulating of the Inspector's monthly summary, "for obvious reasons," induces us to refer you to that for December, contained in JANUARY'S *Locomotive*, and to note, in support of what is there stated, that quite a number of "proposals" for insurance are on file in this office, rejected after careful examination of the boilers, because of their dangerous condition. One in a hotel on Broadway is in constant use, without a steam gauge to indicate the working pressure, and is attended by a young colored lad totally unacquainted with the names or uses of the several attachments. Another in an up-town factory is so badly burned and blistered in the fire sheet as to be at any moment liable to rupture, but the owner cannot find opportunity to stop and effect repairs. When cautioned as to the prospective loss of life and property, he remarked that "the boiler was so located that it would be impossible to do any damage beyond killing the engineer." Other equally culpable recklessness we are prepared to cite. During the year last past repairs to the amount of $35,000 were effected by our direction on boilers under the care of this agency, and who will affirm that this course did not operate to stay the hand of destruction in our midst. The urging of old and badly constructed boilers to high pressures is a daily practice here, and the overloaded and inoperative safety-valves and deranged steam gauges are but too frequent. One sample among our collection is of a boiler ruptured in November last, which was reduced by corrosion to a thickness of 1-32 of an inch.

Your attention is directed to our Inspector's report, handed you herewith, of the Elizabethport explosion, on the 18th inst. The facts as therein stated were gathered from a conversation had with the proprietor, Mr. WOOD, now under arrest, and the fractured parts we have, as evidence of the causes of the disaster [illegible]

[illegible] these magazines placed under our very sidewalks.

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM.

GEN. GRANT.

Some New Anecdotes Told—His Inauguration and Probable Course.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

All eyes turn for all news toward the name which signed all the victorious news from the seat of war.

GRANT'S LAST PRIVATE DAYS.

Gen. GRANT shows in some small preparations his consciousness of the great official period coming to him. He is making visits to some few cherished friends before taking the oath and accepting the honors that bind the Magistrate. Mrs. GRANT's carriage is the most sensible and beautiful one to be found—light in construction, of a rare brown color in the body, and her coachman's cloak matches the same color. Gen. GRANT is now more particular, and more thoroughly civilian in his dress than he was, wearing a suit of black, which is a gentleman's only steadfast hue, and with it a stiff dress hat, the latter improving his height. His manners are unchanging, and his associations here are of only the most trusted and worthy character.

A good deal of nothing has been said upon GRANT's failure to visit JOHNSON on New-Year's Day, and upon his children neglecting the party of the little JOHNSONS. There is a certain sort of mind which is concerned with these things, and among the destinies of a newspaper correspondent is writing to it. I do not believe that Gen. GRANT's children were invited to the Johnson juvenile party, because the children of nobody dear to GRANT were invited. Anyway, GRANT is not the man to manage his children in these things, and the fact that anybody agitates a subject of this sort is a commentary upon the troubles of state. As to GRANT visiting JOHNSON, there was neither law nor immemorial custom for it. There being no duty in the case, self-respect adjudicated it; the President had violated hospitality by telling newspaper correspondents that GRANT had been drunk at Cabinet meetings, and by raising the issue that he lied. The public decided for itself who lied and who got tipsy, and it beheld in GRANT's indignant refusal to see JOHNSON again, other than officially, the upright independence of a mind that cannot be a demagogue's, nor be deceived twice.

GRANT'S CONFIDENCE.

A gentleman was relating to me some days ago Gen. HILLYER's reminiscences of GRANT, and there is one that applies to the President elect. HILLYER had been a staff officer with the General, and he resigned after the fall of Vicksburg. Rejoining GRANT again for a visit after he came East, HILLYER accompanied him to Culpepper, where the General assumed command of all the armies.

"HILLYER," said GRANT, "I think I should have failed in this position if I had come to it in the beginning, because I should not have had confidence enough. You see I have come through all the grades of the service, Captain, Colonel, Brigade, Division, Corps, Army, and I am confident in myself now. McCLELLAN's misfortune, I always believed, was in his omitting all the grades at once and feeling a want of confidence in this great and absolute responsibility."

This anecdote, whether true or not, very characteristic of GRANT's simple retrospections, gives us comfort in the higher and popular promotion he has just received; for, since Culpepper, he has been made General and Secretary of War: his experience has inclined toward civil, administrative and political duties, from grade to grade, conquering them as he advanced in the army. And this rare advantage he has had, that his promotion has been rapid as well as experimental, so that he knows all the active men and minds of the present generation only—not like BUCHANAN, living in two or three dead generations of statesmen and very little in the present; but all his time is of this incoming time, and he knows the material at it probably better than any living American.

Some days after hearing this anecdote I met Gen. HILLYER by accident, and GRANT being always a problem to me, I asked his former staff officer's opinion of some points.

THE START OF GEN. GRANT.

HILLYER lived in St. Louis when GRANT left his little farm near by, to enter the firm of "BOGGS & GRANT, Real Estate Agents, Houses to Rent." In those days he had a desk, I believe, in HILLYER's law office.

"Was the General silent then as now?"

"No. We considered him more than commonly talkative. So he is now, but he won't talk for effect, nor before strangers freely. This reticence of GRANT's is much made of, in party discrimination, and partly the form of an old bashfulness he had when a boy. Anybody whom he knows can hear him speak at any time."

"In St. Louis I liked GRANT. He was entertaining, and I was attracted toward him by what I hardly knew at that time. Afterward I knew it to be manhood, the same that he developed in battle so well. I was in New-York when I heard of his appointment, and soon afterward came a telegraph message to join his staff. I was at the Planter's House, in St. Louis, on business, soon afterward, and, wishing to see GRANT, he rode up during the day with some of his staff officers, and they had one empty horse.

"Here, HILLYER," said GRANT, "here's your horse. The boat has been waiting for me three-quarters of an hour. Stir yourself!"

"I am not going, GRANT. I never entertained the notion of going in earnest."

"Come along! I can't listen to that. Time presses!"

"But I have not written to my wife."

"Well! that you had better do. After this next action I am going into, you can come home—if you don't get your head knocked off first—and fix up your business."

In brief, HILLYER found himself going down the river in ten minutes in his own bewilderment, wondering greatly whether he could stand up in action. Perhaps, in this way GRANT will impress into his Cabinet some unwilling talent. If there be any talent unwilling to go into the Cabinet. I have not been any of this latter sort.

"Did you notice any strong trait of character in GRANT soon afterward?"

"His courage and soldierly vanity in action first struck me, and his entire willingness to fight. He moved [illegible] action as if he had any personal [illegible] grew more cheerful and concentrated [illegible] time of battle approached. His indifference to leave any position he had taken was often uncomfortable. I remember at Pittsburg Landing that he, RAWLINGS, myself and some other staff officers, were in a place where the artillery of the enemy was concentrated. Their fire was terrible, and every instant I expected to have my head shot off. GRANT sat on horseback, straight and cheerful, as you have sometimes seen a man of a hot day go [illegible] all in half-agony. One officer said to me:

"Go tell the Old Man to move here, for God's sake!"

"No! Tell him yourself. He'll think we afraid, and so I am, but he shan't think so."

"There we sat, the fire crashing upon us. At last one of the general members of the staff rode up to GRANT, saying:

"General, we must leave this place. It isn't necessary to stay right here. If we do, we shall all be dead in five minutes."

"I guess that's so!" said GRANT, and he rode away to our relief."

"So to fear," continued HILLYER, "GRANT used to say that he had seen men who said they never knew what it was, but he had never seen anybody who said it of them. Another thing that struck me with GRANT was his own attempt frequently to supersede his own good luck. At Donelson he went to Commodore FOOTE and begged him to run past the rebel guns with a gunboat or two. FOOTE replied, saying that he would be shot to pieces. GRANT maintained that he would suffer no more than in ordinary bombardment. This took place before FARRAGUT made a practical demonstration of GRANT's theory. Now, if FOOTE had done this, the rebels would have evacuated Fort Donelson, and the battle and capture there which made GRANT historic would never have happened.

GRANT developed wonderfully in the war, and though I, as a Democrat, opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was the safe, strong man, worthiest to head the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following: I was at City Point in 1865, and sitting close by GRANT I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled, good-naturedly.

"What's that, Gen. GRANT?"

"A letter from SHERMAN. Read it."

I read the letter and it said that SHERMAN could no longer hold Atlanta, his line being too long. He asked permission to destroy the town, and move to the sea, subsisting upon the country and turning at the sea to fight HOOD whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed brilliant and soldierly to me, and I asked GRANT what in it made him laugh.

"Why," he said, "I was wondering what HOOD would find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of SHERMAN."

Thus was the General supplying an error of genius. SHERMAN supposed that HOOD would follow him. GRANT knew that HOOD could not eat off the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to SHERMAN: 'You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and march to the sea, after you detach SCHOFIELD and —— to go to Tennessee. HOOD will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville.' Now, see! Had SHERMAN carried off his whole force seaward, mistaking the effect of his movement upon HOOD, Nashville would have fallen, Indiana and Ohio been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact."

"GRANT," said HILLYER, "is stern as Jupiter. There is no finer story of two stern men than GRANT and GEORGE H. THOMAS before the battle of Nashville. THOMAS has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. GRANT sent word to THOMAS to move out of his works and attack HOOD. THOMAS was not ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. GRANT telegraphed again: 'The country is excited. Attack!' THOMAS was not yet quite ready. Then GRANT sent JOHN A. LOGAN to Louisville to be ready to take command and telegraphed again: 'If you do not attack HOOD before —— date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you.' Just at that time THOMAS was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy collision of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both."

Gen. HILLYER was to have been FERNANDO WOOD's successor in Congress from New-York, but WOOD changed his mind and threatened Tammany Hall out of a nomination. HILLYER is a fine speaker and observer. Two or three years ago, at Saratoga, GRANT's staff was toasted, and in the midst of HILLYER's reply his memory leaped back about thirty years to a little passage of Scripture, which he quoted to show the ancient honor which the patriarchs bestowed upon their aides-de-camp.

"Even old Jacob," he said, "used this language to the Lord: 'With my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands.'"

"HILLYER," said somebody, "there's no such passage."

They produced a Bible, and there they found it, in the thirty-second chapter of Genesis. Sunday School education sometimes holds the longest.

Here I am reminded of a sharp jest of Gen. RAWLINS. A friend of his, at a dinner, made the company, was sipping wine rather freely, and growing talkative. Finally, the latter said, speaking of somebody:

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!"

"Your enemy," said RAWLINS, pointing to the bottle, "don't write books."

GRANT'S INAUGURATION.

It has been said here that GRANT will not come to the Capitol at all to take the oath of office, as that will oblige him to ride in a carriage with JOHNSON. I do not know, though I shall ascertain speedily, what the formula is for such occasions. If it be a harmless formula, I hope that Gen. GRANT will abide by it, for his life is too strong and correct to be anybody's landmark for harm. The character that could die in the fellowship of thieves has left us at least an example to be crowned, if need be, in the fellowship of worse. There is a good deal of mean suggestion poured into GRANT's ear by a certain kind of newspaper. I hope The Chicago *Tribune* will be his better adviser. Let the era of peace begin with the other New Testament phrase:

"Peace on earth, good will to men!"

Heaven knows what vials of wrath may be filled for the new President's latter end. Some of us who may be at his side then in counsel and support, ask him at this time to be more than magnanimous.

The inauguration will be held on the east front of the Capitol, in the immemorial place. It will be, I think, a mild sort of inauguration, with less procession and fanfaronade than has been expected. Still, it ought to be a public inauguration, made in the presence of a landscape of people, for there is as much danger of a too secret inauguration as of an altogether foolish one. It was wise in the Senate to forbid the Capitol being made a place of inaugural festivities. The parties in this endeavor were mixed in character, and the genius of our people is too grave for any such violent transmutation of the great fane. As well the can-can there.

GATH.

Cincinnati Expectations.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 27.

MR. JAY GOULD, of the Erie Railroad, was in the city yesterday, in consultation with some of our most active and competent railroad men and capitalists. It is understood that his object is to perfect arrangements favorable to the great broad-guage line that he represents, looking specially to Southern trade. That the movements which the appearance of this gentleman in this city indicate are of very considerable importance, there can be no question, and we may assume that they represent in part a recognition of the great central position and the wealth and commerce of Cincinnati, and the necessity that they should not be overlooked in the enterprises that contemplate crossing the continent with railroad systems having unity of management.

Police Trials.

Some thirty members of the Metropolitan Police appeared before the Commissioners yesterday, on complaints for violations of the rules of the Department.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The most important case tried was that of Patrolman PER LE FONDA, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The circumstances throughout were very peculiar. Last Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., about 5 o'clock, a young man informed Roundsman OATES that he had overheard parties speaking of a burglary that would be committed that night at MCKAY & Co.'s silk store, No. 12 Day-street. They stated that three men would be engaged in it, and described how the operation would be conducted. The parties also said that the tall officer on post would "stand in with them." PER LE FONDA's post from 7 to 11 o'clock that night was Day-street, from Broadway to West-street, a distance of three blocks. The silk store is on the north side of Day-street, about 150 feet west of Broadway. Officers KENNEALLY and THOMPSON were stationed in John-street, just across Broadway from Day-street, from whence they had a good view of the store, as a bright light shone upon it. At 7:45 o'clock they saw three persons speak to a coachman at the corner of Dey-street and Broadway. The coachman drove off, and the three proceeded down Dey-street to the silk store, where they stooped over the grating which covered the passage to the basement. Two of the men disappeared inside. At 8:30—half an hour after the burglars had entered the basement—Officer FONDA was seen coming up Dey-street on the side opposite the silk store, and at the corner of Dey and Broadway he spoke with the burglar number three, who had stayed outside to watch, and whom the officers stationed in John-street recognized as a well-known thief named HENRY SCHULTZ. Officer FONDA then crossed to the other side of his post, and patrolled down past the store where the burglars were at work without making any stop there. SCHULTZ meanwhile went down Broadway to Cortlandt-street, and round the block up Dey-street again, and eventually, after going to Fulton-street, passed the officers in John-street, and, recognizing them, started down Broadway, but was soon captured by Officer KENNEALLY. Sergt. WOODWARD, who had his plans all laid, on being informed of the state of affairs, went with a platoon of men and surrounded the building. He could distinctly hear the burglars at work. The place was apparently perfectly secure, and it was necessary to wrench off an iron shutter before the officers could effect an entrance. The burglars seeing they were discovered, attempted to secrete themselves in the basement, but were soon unearthed, and taken to the Station-house. It appeared that the burglars worked in this way: The padlock that secured the grating was taken off, and two burglars went in; then, with augurs and a saw they cut their way up through the floor. After their entrance was got, SCHULTZ, who was left outside on watch, clapped another padlock on the grating similar to the one taken off, and locked it. The robbery had been perpetrated precisely in accordance with the manner in which the young man had informed Roundsman OATES it would be. Another curious circumstance was that when Roundsman MCKELVEY visited FONDA on post at 7:30 the same evening the latter entered into conversation with the roundsman, describing the burglary of the Winter Garden dollar store, where the same plan was adopted of substituting one lock for another, FONDA remarking that he did not see how the officer could be held responsible in such a case. The roundsman also testified that subsequent to the burglary, when sent out by the Captain to order FONDA to come to the Station-house, the following conversation took place: "I am, I guess the [illegible] you; Capt. [illegible] knows all about this arrangement; he has got all the points, and we are in a bad fix. Roundsman OATES knew this burglary was going to take place, and that you was in with the thieves at 5 o'clock.' FONDA replied, 'My God! is that so?'"

The thieves had packed up $1,200 worth of goods to take away, and Capt. [illegible] says if they had not been discovered they could have taken $20,000 worth.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Inquest Resumed—Evidence of Dr. Maxwell, the Colored Boy, and the Widow and Brother of the Murdered Man—The Prisoner Tallant Identified by the Colored Boy.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner FLYNN resumed the inquest in the case of Mr. ROGERS, who was mortally wounded in his own court-yard, in Twelfth-street, on the morning of the 31st of December, by some unknown person, and subsequently died from the effects of his injuries.

The inquest was held in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The number of spectators was by no means so large as on Wednesday, there not being more than 100 persons present. Shortly after 11 o'clock the family of the deceased entered, and a few minutes subsequently the two LOGANS, TALLANT and the colored boy were brought in by the officers having them in charge. A brother of LOGAN No. 2 was also present.

TALLANT, who is supposed to be "the tall man" that held the short man's overcoat while the murder was committed, is of medium height, with big black bushy whiskers and a rather hard expression of countenance. JAMES LOGAN No. 1, who surrendered himself to the Police, is a very small man, of dark complexion, and has evidently led a rather rough life. LOGAN No. 2 is of medium size, nearly as tall as TALLANT, and of fair complexion. The colored witness is a lad of about 16 years of age, with a round, stupid, good-humored face.

The two LOGANS take the matter very seriously, while TALLANT seems to think it is an affair of little importance. When identified by the colored boy as being one of the men he saw standing near Mr. ROGERS' house, on the morning of the murder, he smiled good-humoredly, and seemed to look on it as a very good joke indeed.

Coroner FLYNN was assisted in the examination of witnesses by Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Assistant District-Attorney.

THE EVIDENCE.

Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell was the first witness called. He testified as follows: I saw Mr. ROGERS about fifteen minutes after he received his wound; he received an incised wound in the abdominal walls; the wound was evidently made by a knife entering the abdomen midway between the navel and hip bone, and extending obliquely down the entire [illegible]; a portion of the bowel protruded through the outer wound; I replaced the intestines and dressed the wound; he lived fifty-two hours after receiving the wound; the wound was received on the morning of the 31st December, about ten minutes before seven; I saw him about fifteen minutes after he received the wound; I lived next door to the deceased; the cause of death was evidently the wound received; a portion of the deceased's intestines were found lying in the area-way of the house.

Mrs. Maria S. Rogers, widow of the murdered man, gave her testimony in a low voice, which was afterward read to the jury as follows: That morning I rose about six o'clock and [illegible] the window by the breaking of the glass; I was then in the dining-room; it was ten minutes before seven; I pulled the shade aside and saw Mr. ROGERS coming down the front steps; I went to the window and asked him if he was hurt; I thought the window had been broken by a pistol-shot; he said "No; he robbed me and stabbed me; there is [illegible] take care of them; get me the stick and [illegible]" he walked up stairs with me; there was blood on his pants; I asked if he had any words with the man; he said, "Oh, no;" he said the man came up the area-way [illegible] was [illegible] a knife over his head; he the man then took his pocket-book and watch; he then caught hold of the man, and he supposed the [illegible] his [illegible] and the knife; he did not [illegible] up stairs; he told me he did not expect to live.

Mr. Benjamin H. Rogers, brother of the deceased, testified as follows: It was eight o'clock when I arrived at the house; I spoke to my brother, and the first words he said were, "the man who cut him had thrown something in the street;" I went out and picked up a knife sheath in the area [illegible] on the snow; I saw something that looked like flesh; it was about an inch long; I picked it up and gave it to Dr. MAXWELL; I then went to bed and asked my brother if he could give me any description of the parties or any further clue as to their identification; he said one was a tall man, the other a short man; the first he saw of them, they came up to the area railings and stopped; afterward the tall man took the short man's coat and attempted to go across the street; he turned around and said, "Jim, don't do it;" then the short man came inside the railings and flourished a knife over his head, and then grabbed for his watch; he grabbed for the watch he (my brother) grabbed him by the collar; in the struggle the man got his watch and pocket-book, and put them in his coat pocket; he took the pocket-book my brother hallooed "murder;" then the man cut him; he held on until he tore the man's coat off him; he [illegible] toward Broadway; the short man had a light-colored overcoat; he thought the short man was of dark complexion, and had a smooth face, but was not sure about this.

William [illegible] (the colored boy), testified that he is employed at Wood's Museum, and lives in Varick-street; between six and seven o'clock on the morning of the 31st, as we was going to his work, and was passing through Twelfth-street, he saw two men standing in front of Mr. ROGERS' house; the old gentleman was inside the railings; he, witness, passed on; he did not see anything done, and did not "see any one holler;" one of the men had on black pants and a white overcoat, the other had a sort of black woolly overcoat.

The witness gave his evidence in a confused and uncertain manner.

The Coroner then called JAMES TALLANT, one of the prisoners, and asked the colored witness whether he recognized him. The boy said, "Yes; he was the tallest of the two I saw."

It will be remembered that the boy some time ago, in the Coroner's office, picked out TALLANT from among twelve other persons present, and declared that he was the taller of the two men he saw standing near Mr. ROGERS' house on the morning in question.

Mr. HOWE, who appears as counsel for JAMES LOGAN No. 2, asked that the witness might be confronted with his client and the question put to him whether or not he recognized him.

Mr. TOWNSEND, who appeared for LOGAN No. 1, made a similar request.

The Assistant District-Attorney declined to allow this at this stage of the proceedings. He said that no one, as yet, had been accused of the murder. It would be time enough to ask the question hereafter.

John Kerns, a Police officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified: I was told to arrest James Logan, the man now known as Logan No. 2, about four days before his arrest took place; from information received I and another officer, on Tuesday, the 12th, went to a place in Third-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street; we were told Logan lived across the way; this was about five o'clock in the morning; about half-past five I saw a man come there and try the door; he could not get in; he went away round the corner and afterward came back and got in; I recognized him as Michael Logan; he came out of the house some time afterward and went off; soon after, his father came down and followed his son; it was then about eight o'clock; about fifteen minutes past nine James Logan came out of the house; he went toward Fourth-avenue; we followed and arrested him.

Mr. ROGERS was recalled and identified the sheath and hat shown him as those he picked up in the street on the morning of the murder.

The Coroner then said that the inquest would be adjourned.

Mr. HOWE said he had two ladies present, (inmates of the house No. 171 Greene-street,) and he would like to have their testimony taken.

The Coroner said this could be done on Monday.

It is understood that the two women will testify that LOGAN No. 2 did not leave the house in Greene-street until nearly 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st.

The inquest was then adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday next.

Needham's Pneumatic Way.

An interesting model of Needham's Patent Pneumatic Tube is on exhibition at No. 12 Pine-street. The proprietor of the model, Gen. BARNUM, has adapted the tube to an elevated street railway, and asserts that, in that position, its economy would be far greater than if deposited under ground. Mr. NEEDHAM is a machinist, manufacturer of this City. The advantage of his invention over the pneumatic tube used in London is, that he uses but one engine for forcing the air, whereas the English process uses an additional engine at every station. He employs an endless tube, through which there is a continuous current of air. A rotary air pump is connected with it. At each station are two sliding gates for isolating a section of the tube. When both are open, the current of air produced by the pump passes straight by the station, and a car driven by it could not be stopped. When both gates are closed, the current passes the station through a bent tube, at the side of the main tube, but the car cannot pass round the bent tube, and stops in front of the gate. It is prevented from striking violently against the gate by the quantity of air it incloses between that and itself, the resistance of which is very great. If one gate is opened and the other closed, the car will start, as before, and be prevented from returning by the closing of the open door. As there is a double line of tube, there may be travel in both directions at once without the chance of collision. Several cars may move in the same direction, for they would

be attached, as it were, to an endless band of air, and be compelled to [illegible]. The model on exhibition is quite interesting. The tube is of glass, and objects placed within it fly with the rapidity of lightning.

Arson by a Colored Girl.

Mr. James W. Coates, residing in One Hundred and Fourth-street, brought home a liberated slave girl named Lavinia Brown a few years ago from a relative's plantation, near Augusta, Ga., and she has since continued in his family as a domestic. A few days ago Mrs. Coates had occasion to chastise Lavinia, who is 13 years of age, for some trifling offence, and nothing more was thought of the matter. Since then the refuse straw, which had been scattered over a strawberry bed in the garden to protect it from the frost, was found to be on fire, though the flames were readily extinguished. Incendiary fires have also been discovered and extinguished under the stoop of Mr. Coates' dwelling, in an outhouse, and once in the stable. Suspicion at length fell on Lavinia, and yesterday Mr. Coates concealed himself in the stable for the purpose of investigating the truth of these suspicions. He had not long been so concealed before the girl entered the stable, lighted a match and was about to throw it into the loose hay in the mow, when Mr. Coates caught her hand and prevented the crime being committed. Lavinia was subsequently arraigned before Chief Clerk Shelmire, in the Fire Marshal's office, who suggested that she be taken before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Court. This being done, the Magistrate committed the girl to the House of Correction, as she evidently had not realized the nature of the crime she had so persistently attempted.

Fires Yesterday.

At 1:40 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building, corner of Bank and Hudson streets. The building is owned and occupied on the three lower floors by W. S. [illegible] & Co. as a steam sawing and marble manufactory. Their loss on building is estimated at $1,000, insured for $10,000. Loss on stock $2,000; insured for $20,000. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by Bormay & Pease, bookbinders, who sustain a loss of $5,000 on stock and machinery, covered by insurance. Origin of fire as yet unknown.

At 2:15 A. M. flames were discovered on the first floor of No. 335 Sixth-avenue, occupied by R. S. Woods as a stationery store. A damage of $500 on stock was occasioned, fully insured, and a loss of $100 on the building. The proprietor and his clerk were arrested on a charge of arson.

At 8 A. M. another fire occurred in the Harmony Print Works, No. 30 Greenwich-street, occupied by Geo. White, who sustained a loss of $300; insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $200; insured. The flames originated near the boiler furnace.

Sunday School Work.

A public meeting of the American and New-York Sunday School Union took place at the Reformed Church, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Harlem, on Wednesday evening. Mr. M. E. Lewis, a missionary from Minnesota, delivered a very practical and interesting address, giving many facts and incidents connected with his work in Minnesota. Mr. T. A. Brouwer then delivered an address on the Sunday Schools of New-York, relating many facts of interest pertaining thereto, dating as far back as 1784, and some very touching incidents were related, proving that the work of Sunday Schools was daily becoming more important. The next speaker introduced was Rev. W. T. Sabine, who urged that every man of prayer and every professed Christian should do all in their power to help this glorious Sunday School work along. He also related many facts of interest. [illegible] "What do you suppose the Lord lets you live for, Betty?" "Well," said she, "Massa, you know [illegible] may be means of saving souls."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE [illegible].

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Thursday evening, as Michael Carroll, now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, was passing through Washington-street, he was suddenly assaulted by Thomas F. O'Donnell, aged 26, a native of London, England, and residing at No. [illegible] Cedar-street, who attempted to take from Carroll's person the sum of $35 in bank notes. O'Donnell, it appears, approached his intended victim in an ordinary way, and as he came within striking distance, rudely pushed him into a neighboring alley, and would have taken the money from his person through violence, had not Anthony Welsh, of No. [illegible] Washington-street, noticed the affair, and run to Carroll's assistance. [illegible] the acting Magistrate, was fully committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN MAIDEN-LANE.

At a late hour on Thursday night as Officer Solomon Ferris, of the Second Precinct, was patroling his beat, he heard a noise as of somebody moving about in the musical instrument store of Daniel Hess, at No. 49 Maiden-lane, on the second floor. He accordingly kept watch and was rewarded soon after by seeing Eduard Toppet, aged 24, a native of New-York, and residing at No. [illegible] West Twenty-fourth-street, and John Williams, aged 21, a native of Boston and living at 154 West Eighteenth-street, come out of the building with [illegible]. Officer Ferris, assisted by Officer [illegible], succeeded in arresting Toppet and Williams, and found in their possession two pistols, a jimmy and several false keys. Further examination of the premises occupied by Mr. Hess, resulted in the discovery that the door had been opened by means of a false key, found in possession of the prisoners, and that the office safe had been blown open. Yesterday morning Mr. Hess appeared in Court and made an affidavit that he had been robbed of $50 in money, which had been deposited over night in the safe. Both of the accused were fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Patrick Clark, of No. 17[illegible] Greenwich-street, had suspected that Daniel Smith, an employe, was in the constant habit of embezzling small sums of money received for goods sold by him over the counter. A trap was accordingly set, and Philip Collins, of No. 44 Hamilton-street, expended $2 46 for articles furnished by Smith, which money the latter failed to account for. Officer [illegible], of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was called in, and he arraigned the accused before the Magistrate, who granted a commitment for trial at the Special Sessions.

THE KNIFE.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning in the sailors' boarding-house No. 350 Water-street, between James Geoghegan, Martin Churchill and Solomon Kenny, when the latter was severely wounded with a table knife in the hands of Geoghegan. The assailant was arrested, and on being arraigned before the acting Magistrate was remanded for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BLACKMAILING CASE.

United States vs. David Lichtenheim.—This case, in which the defendant, formerly an Internal Revenue Inspector, is charged with levying blackmail on Oscar Hoyle, a cigar manufacturer, was summed up by Deputy District-Attorney Edwin Allen for the Government, and John Sedgwick, Esq., for the defendant, the Commissioner reserving his decision, which, it is understood, will be given at an early day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 29.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE "MORNING STAR" SUNDAY SCHOOL INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Richard L. Perry vs. James Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company et al.—In this case, heretofore published in the Times, Judge Ingraham to-day rendered the following opinion:

The paper on which the plaintiff brought this action can hardly be considered a lease. It gives no right in the land and no interest in the premises except for one day. It is, in fact, nothing more than an agreement to allow the plaintiff the use of the room for one day weekly. The damage for violating such an agreement can easily be compensated by [illegible] defendant, no doubt, has made himself liable to such a claim; but after the injury has been done and the [illegible] result from [illegible] neither party could [illegible] in its present condition. If the agreement was to be considered a lease, then the defendant, being [illegible] payment of the rent [illegible] until the rent is tendered, which should be to the landlord, and not to his Attorney. There is no sufficient ground for continuing the injunction. Motion denied and injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 29.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

INTERESTING TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

James Rankin vs. Broadway Savings Institution.—This was a suit to recover from defendants the sum of $820, deposited in the bank. The plaintiff lost his bank book, and the bank while not denying the fact of the deposit being in their hands, claimed that under their by-laws plaintiff was not entitled to receive his money without producing his pass-book, and that he [illegible] between him and the bank by signing the books of the bank. Defendants, however, [illegible] plaintiff would give them sufficient indemnity. Plaintiff tendered such indemnity as he could, but which was not acceptable to defendants. Whereupon, plaintiff brought suit for the recovery of the money. [illegible] the pass-book, and the amount of money on deposit entitled the plaintiff to a recovery of the amount, notwithstanding the existence [illegible] of the Court, found a verdict [illegible] the whole amount claimed, with legal interest thereon from date of demand.

Thomas Webb for plaintiff; E. P. Wheeler for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE GREGORY ESTATE.

William Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory, Ex'x, &c.—This case, which has been before the Court since 1856, was up for argument yesterday, on a notice in favor of defendant, directing plaintiff to show cause why an order heretofore granted directing the receiver in the case to take possession of certain real estate, consisting of some seventeen houses in this City, and valued at $160,000, and in which property the plaintiff claims an equal copartnership interest with John Gregory, deceased, and whose heirs hold title to the property—should not be modified so as to recall the power given to the receiver to take possession of the real estate. It was contended by Wm. Houghton that in a former action a verdict had been virtually rendered in favor of defendants, and that the legal title being in the heirs, that portion of the order directing the receiver to take possession of the real estate could not be properly enforced against them. The motion was opposed by Mr. Brady, and his Honor Judge McCunn took the papers and reserved his decision. Mr. Stoughton for motion. Mr. Brady opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Redmond vs. Elmore; report confirmed and order granted.

Robert Conway vs. William Gillespie; defendant may answer in five days on payment of $10 costs of motion; judgment for execution to stand as security.

McGrane vs. Chas. Lucas & Co.; this case will be set down peremptorily for trial for the first Friday of February.

Lyons vs. Birdseye; motion denied; $5 costs, to abide the event.

Mary A. Robinson vs. Anthony Robinson; motion denied.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. W. Howland et al.; injunction modified and receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

In the matter, &c., of the petition of Edward J. Anderson for a writ of habeas corpus; writ allowed.

Martin Lomon vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted without costs.

Joseph King et al. vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Samuel Rausch vs. Louis Muller; motion granted without costs.

Lorenzo Severin et al. vs. John M. Trenor; motion granted on terms.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

No causes will be tried in Part II., Trial Term of this Court, during the first week of February, 1869.

By order. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Yesterday, being the closing day of the General Sessions January Term, was occupied by the disposition of several pleadings, four sentences being pronounced, judgment suspended in one case, and one prisoner discharged.

SENTENCED.

James Wright pleading guilty of forgery, in having sold imitation railroad tickets, was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

Thomas Dempsey, alias John Jones, a bad-looking youth, plead guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Marcus Raymond plead guilty to a charge of burglary in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months.

[illegible] guilty to grand larceny, and had his sentence deferred, to allow [illegible] The prisoner [illegible] had been found to have been previously on the Island, was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

Four young boys, who had been detected and plead guilty to grand larceny, were allowed to go with a warning that judgment was only suspended during their good behavior.

DISCHARGED.

Thomas Porter, a boy, accused of grand larceny, was discharged at the request of the counsel, John White, Esq., who represented that there was no evidence to convict the prisoner. The prisoner had received a trial without any substantial evidence being produced against him.

The Court adjourned for the term, and the February session will commence next Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29, 1869.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] BOARD—[illegible] P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 136¼@136⅜ ⅌ cent. The transactions were dull, but the price fairly steady. We hear of no export demand for Gold Coin for Saturday's steamers, but a portion of yesterday's California arrival of Gold and Silver bars will probably go forward. The amount of this arrival is $423,172. The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $500,000. The Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury is $208,000. The Foreign Exchanges are a fraction cheaper on actual Sales for to-morrow's packet than for the last steamer. We hear of transactions in 60 days London at 109⅝@½, on the Street, while some of the leading Banking houses refuse to draw at their own counters better than 109¾ ⅌ cent. net, that is, free of brokerage to the buyer. The terms for short-sight are 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent., with business by a leading Continental house at 110⅛, less a sixteenth to the broker. One or two Cable transfers of Money to London were done at 110¼ ⅌ cent.

There is good employment for Money among the Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent., as the rule of the Street, but with exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent. on balances left with the leading houses on Government and other first-class collateral. There is some disposition manifested by lenders, (including one or two of the Trust Companies,) to place Money on 30 days' time on Stock collateral, owing to the signs of an early return of Currency and Country Bank balances to New-York in February and March.

The temper of the Stock Exchange is somewhat contradictory to-day. In the Public Funds the trade demand at the counters of the great dealers continues fair, while at the Board speculation is comparatively weak, with an inclination, it is surmised in some quarters, to bear the 5-20s of 1865 and 1867. The ultimate changes in price from yesterday, however, scarcely amounted to ⅛ ⅌ cent. On the other hand, the Southern State Bonds were better than last night, and the Railway market especially buoyant on the Western Roads, and active in Reading and several of the New-York Roads. The general business of the day was large, and on certain specialties, like Northwest Preferred, the St. Pauls, and Columbus, Indiana and Chicago, (both Bonds and Stock,) there was unusual excitement. The Gould-Fisk combination to control the Columbus and Chicago line, (now embracing the late Chicago and Great Eastern,) was routed at Columbus to-day by a higher bid from the Pennsylvania Central, and the lease of the line passes at once to the great Pennsylvania corporation. The result had been anticipated by several Railway authorities for several days past, although not credited by others, and the Stock and Bonds of the leased Road have been rapidly advancing on the chances that Gould would be defeated, as he has been. The Bonds this Afternoon sold as high as 86¼ and the Shares at 57 ⅌ cent. The feverish rise in the Northwest Preferred Shares is ascribed to the further transmission of 5,000 or 6,000 shares, in 10 Share Certificates, to the Amsterdam market, where the Stock is dealt in as registered in the name of one of the Credit Banks of that city. The Stock sold up to 92¼ ⅌ cent., and the Common sympathised to the extent of full 1 ⅌ cent. since yesterday. The combination to control the Ohio and Mississippi Road in the interest of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western broad-gauge route, New-York to St. Louis, took fresh hold of the Stock this Afternoon, and the price advanced to 39⅞ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold Coin	136⅜	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	67¾	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	62½	63½
New-York Central	163⅞	163⅞
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	97⅛	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	133⅞	133⅞
Northwest Common	83¾	84⅞
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	92⅛
Michigan Southern	94¾	94⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅛	123⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95⅛	95⅞
Pacific Mail Company	120⅞	120⅞
St. Paul Preferred	95⅝	96⅜
St. Paul Common	75⅞	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	68	68
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅞	105⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞	39⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The attention of parties seeking business locations is called to the card of Mr. E. Mathews, who has a large number of offices to let, recently fitted up with especial reference to the wants of bankers, brokers, &c.

The Stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, we are requested to say, met at Columbus, Ohio, this forenoon, to act upon the proposed lease of their Road to the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Companies. We learn from an official dispatch that a Stockholder presented to the meeting a counter-proposal from the Pennsylvania Railroad, for a lease to that Company, the terms of which were more favorable to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company than the lease to the Erie Company, and on canvassing the votes upon the two proposals, it was found that the Stockholders had almost unanimously accepted the lease offered by the Pennsylvania Company, which was accordingly executed and recorded for the term of ninety-nine years with immediate possession by the lessees.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has made its annual statement for 1868, showing receipts from all sources for the year of $2,265,840, and disbursements on all accounts of $1,189,754, leaving the aggregate assets of the Company at the close of the year $5,867,588.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1869.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 5th inst., [illegible] Revenue act of June 30, 1864, amended March 3, 1865, (section 160 of Revenue law compilation,) no stamp duty shall be charged upon any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note duly stamped.

A judgment note therefor of the form you inclosed, should be stamped at the usual rate of promissory notes, being five cents for every $100 or fractional part thereof, with five cents additional on account of the clause relating to defalcation.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road, and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run, at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $28,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1,024,005 97
From freight	2,040,209 19
From express	51,423 08
From mails	136,235 60
From miscellaneous	29,668 27
From Government troops	104,077 77
From Government freight	449,440 33
From contractors' men	201,179 09
From contractors' material	968,430 32
Total	$5,005,661 52

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, [illegible] will be paid on and after that date at the office [illegible].

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]	[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

[illegible]	[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing Creek, e. s., adjoining Popenhausen, indefinite acres	$1,000
Lots Nos. [illegible], Map of Clarenceville	[illegible]
Foster's Meadows road, e. s., adjoining Hendrickson's large plot	[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	50	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	3,675	Malt, bushels	1,650
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	60
Cornmeal, bags	2,321	Cut Meats, pkgs	465
Wheat, bushels	50	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	22,838	Beef, tcs. and bbls	138
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	1,150
Oats, bushels	6,640	Petroleum, bbls	1,291

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots and $[illegible] for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Has been in light supply and fair request at 43½c.@45½c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Continue in request at buoyant prices, including common Hard at $15@$17; Croton at $18@$20, and Philadelphia Fronts at $[illegible] ⅌ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $3 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 50@$1 75; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $1@$3 75; [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine at [illegible], and Patent Sperm at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand at steady rates, including Rosendale at [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in light demand, including [illegible]

COFFEE—Has been in demand at full prices, including [illegible]

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and firm, but closed heavily, with rather free offerings at the ruling prices. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bales, including 765 bales to spinners, [illegible] Sales were also made of 100 bales of Low Middling, for February delivery, at 28½c.; and 100 bales Low Middling, April delivery, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movement in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	[illegible]
Receipts, same time in 1867	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports, same time last year	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	317,080
Estimated stock, same time last year	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Have been in fair request, generally at buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, including Live Geese at 78c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue dull and nominal at $3 10@$3 12 for Canton, ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at previous prices.

FISH—[illegible]

FRUIT—The demand is light for most varieties, including Layer Raisins at [illegible] ⅌ box; Currants at 10½c.@12c.; Almonds at [illegible]; Figs at 18c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes at 11½c.@12c.; Dates, 14c.@15c., ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has declined 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. on a very moderate trade, chiefly in the low and medium grades. Sales have been reported of 7,400 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at [illegible]; fair ordinary to very choice common Spring Wheat Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	6 90@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 80@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 80@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy; [illegible]

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at lower prices. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

GUANO—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—Have been in good request at uniform prices.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $3 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LIME—[illegible]

LUMBER—Continues in very moderate demand, including Eastern Spruce at [illegible].

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—Has been inquired for at [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER.

[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SHOT—[illegible]

SALT—Has been in limited request at [illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—The inquiry for all kinds has been light at former prices, [illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day, [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.
In great variety and at prices from [illegible] and upward.
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, [illegible]

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS [illegible]

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, [illegible] ELEGANT DESIGNS, T. B. STEWART, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
[illegible]
S. P. PATTERSON, President.
[illegible]

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
[illegible]
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL [illegible]
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND [illegible] LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA-BLAROH, THE GREAT [illegible]
[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—[illegible]
[illegible]

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

TERMS, ETC., SEE FOURTH PAGE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by yesterday's steamer Canada was anticipated by the telegraphic dispatches published in the Times of Friday morning. The steamship left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The news from Europe is of a very pacific character, and the prospect of a general war in Europe seems to be very much lessened. The Russian difficulty is still the most prominent topic of interest, and the Turkish question is still in a very unsettled state. The Russian Minister has left Constantinople, and the Turkish Ambassador has left St. Petersburg

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN

Proclamation by the Government—Arrest of the Archbishop of Burgos—Montpensier Urged for King.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Provisional Government yesterday issued an address to the nation tending to restore calmness to the public mind. They decline to take active steps against reaction, but declare that they are closely watching it, and, if necessary, will combat it. All religious questions they leave to be finally disposed of by the Constituent Cortes, which is soon to assemble.

The Abolitionists have presented a petition to the Government asking them to issue a decree setting free all children born in slavery since September, 1868. The petition was referred to the Constituent Cortes.

The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to the Government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio.

The City of Madrid is quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms.

It is stated that the members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke MONTPENSIER for the Spanish throne.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 29—Evening.

The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested, and is now in the custody of the military.

A proclamation has been issued granting a general amnesty to the insurgents of Porto Rico.

THE GRECIAN QUESTION.

Greece and the Protocol—Speech of Minister Tuckerman.

ATHENS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent Conference is considered as uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

It is reported that BULGARIS, Prime Minister, has resigned.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

United States Minister TUCKERMAN, in a speech delivered at a public dinner in Athens yesterday, expressed the kindliest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with the Turks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Johnson Again Invited to Dine.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

An invitation has been extended to REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, to dine with the Corporation authorities of Glasgow in February. Mr. JOHNSON has accepted the invitation.

The Franco-American Cable Company.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Lord MONCK, recently Governor-General of Canada, has been elected Chairman of the Franco-American Cable Company.

PRUSSIA.

Confiscation of the Property of the King of Hanover.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 29.

The House of Deputies has passed the bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. The proposition to indict the King of high treason was rejected.

FRANCE.

Reception to Mr. Burlingame by Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

Prince NAPOLEON gave a reception to-day to Mr. BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassador, and suite.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Paraguayan Forts and Defeat of Lopez' Army.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Details of the news from Rio Janeiro show that the success of the Allied Powers in Paraguay has been most complete. All the Paraguayan forts are in their hands. They have captured the artillery and baggage of LOPEZ' army, and 2,000 prisoners. The Dictator LOPEZ was a fugitive in the forests, and was surrounded by the allied troops.

CUBA.

The Progress of the Insurrection—No Progress Made by the Peace Commissioners.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 28.
VIA KEY WEST, Friday, Jan. 29.

Advices from Nuevitas up to Monday last have been received here.

Gen. QUESADA, hearing that Spanish reinforcements had arrived at Puerto Principe, abandoned his march and returned to the neighborhood of Nuevitas. He has a force of 6,000 men, armed with Peabody rifles, and is confident of success. Occasional skirmishes take place with the garrison at Nuevitas, which is 2,000 strong, but remains inactive. Two of the Peace Commissioners had arrived at Nuevitas, but they had made no progress. Señors ARMAS and CIBANA have gone out under a flag of truce, to have an interview with Gen. CESPEDES. A flag of truce from the rebels arrived at Nuevitas on the 19th inst., and the bearer dined with the Governor of the town. He was instructed by Gen. QUESADA to demand that the property of noncombatants be respected, and to notify the Spaniards that retaliation would be resorted to. San Miguel has been abandoned. Count VALMASEDA entered Tunis with 100 men wounded. He fought a desperate battle at the crossing of the river Cauto, in which JANO was killed. Afterward the insurgents ceased to oppose his march. The aggregate loss of the Government troops was 600 killed and wounded.

The *Prensa* advocates the military occupation of the island.

The late disturbances have not been renewed, and the city is perfectly quiet.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Difficulty—Basis of Settlement.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 29.

A special dispatch from Ottawa to the Daily *Globe* says that Mr. HOWE and Sir JNO. A. MACDONALD have settled the Nova Scotia question so far as principles are concerned, a few details only remaining to be arranged. It is understood that the settlement involves an increase of money appropriations to Nova Scotia, and no change to be made in the tariff, Mr. HOWE maintaining that the grants to Nova Scotia are not in fair proportion to the value of the railways and public works acquired by the Dominion. The new arrangement will have to be sanctioned by the Parliament.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 29.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad today, the contract offered by the New-York and Erie Road was overwhelmingly defeated, when Judge JEWETT, representing the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania roads, offered a counter proposition, which was unanimously ratified. The contract offered by the New-York and Erie was to pay the interest on the debt of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road, and to guarantee to the stockholders an average annual dividend of seven per cent. The proposition offered by the Pan Handle Road is, that they are to have seventy per cent. for operating the road, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central thirty per cent. to pay the interest on the debt. Over $6,000,000 of stock was voted. The capital stock of the Company is $15,000,000.

The Chatham Railroad Injunction Case in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

No decision has yet been made in the injunction case against the Chatham Railroad. Rumor says, however, that the decision will be in favor of [illegible] appointing the injunction. Then, all similar appropriations will fail. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Western North Carolina roads, are among those which would be [illegible].

In the Senate, to-day, the corruption matter was discussed. Senator SWEET made a long speech, imputing corruption to leading parties. The Senate adjourned without action. The House proceedings were unimportant.

Large Fire at Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Jan. 29.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock this morning in a large brick building on Main-street, Sing Sing. Before it could be subdued much damage was done. The loss of ABRAHAM KIPP & SONS, furniture dealers, was heavy, but the amount could not be ascertained. The office of the Sing Sing *Republican* was in the building. Messrs. SHERMAN & COOPER, proprietors of the paper, also lost heavily. O. P. HAVENS, photographer, suffered a loss of $3,000; he was insured for $1,500. A Mr. WORTH, who is absent in Europe, had seven valuable trunks in the building, the contents of which were badly damaged. They were insured for $8,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the chemical room of O. P. HAVENS.

The State Workingmen's Assembly—Election of Officers.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's State Assembly to-day the following-named officers were elected: President, WILLIAM J. JESSUP, of New-York; First Vice-President, FRANK P. GARVAN, of Morrisania; Second Vice-President, DUGALD CAMPBELL, of Troy; Recording Secretary, ALEXANDER TROUP, of New-York; Assistant Secretary, ADOLPH DOUAI, of New-York; Treasurer, LYMAN WEAVER, of Albany; Warden, THOMAS ALDER, of New-York.

After transacting other unimportant business the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

The Ogeechee Prisoners—One of Them Held for Trial—A Test Case.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

The preliminary examination of Capt. GREEN, (colored,) one of the Ogeechee insurrection prisoners, resulted in his being held for trial for insurrection. This has been made a test case. Eighty-three other prisoners will be brought before the Court to-morrow, and those who can be identified by the State witnesses will be held on the same charge. The examination has occupied thirteen days. The prisoners have been defended by United States District Attorney H. S. FITCH, Ex-Provisional Governor J. JOHNSON and others.

Arrest of Incendiaries in Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Friday, Jan. 29.

A large number of desperate characters were arrested here last evening implicated in the numerous incendiary fires in this place for the past year. The gang were ferretted out and arrested through the agency of a New-York detective, who has been working the case up for some little time.

Weather Reports Dated 8 A. M., Yesterday.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Concord, N. H.	S. W.	Clear	26
Bangor, Me.	N. E.	Snowing	—
Portland, Me.	West	Cloudy	—
Boston, Mass.	—	Clear	—
Philadelphia	—	Clear	—
Baltimore, Md.	—	Clear	—
Washington, D. C.	—	Clear	—
Pittsburg, Penn.	—	Cloudy, cool	—
Albany, N. Y.	S. W.	Clear	—
Oswego, N. Y.	South	Cloudy	32
Rochester, N. Y.	S. W.	Clear	32
Buffalo, N. Y.	N. E.	Clear	35
Sandusky, Ohio	West	Pleasant	34
Cleveland, Ohio	South	Clear	38
Detroit, Mich.	—	Clear	34
Cincinnati, Ohio	—	Wet and foggy	—
Memphis, Tenn.	—	Cloudy, warm	—
Nashville, Tenn.	—	Cloudy, mod'te	—
Chicago, Ill.	—	Cloudy	45
Milwaukee, Wis.	S. W.	Cloudy	26
Toledo, Ohio	West	Pleasant	—

The Smuggling Case—Is it to be "Compromised?"

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's report of the proceedings in the case of the Government against GUTTERMAN BROTHERS, (celebrated clock-silk affair,) indicates that that nine days' wonder is approaching its demise by the almost invariable mode in such cases made and provided, namely, compromise. The fact is stated in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the officers of the Government reached this culmination with as much difficulty as brilliancy.

Great must be their satisfaction thereat; great, too, their reward; for they have labored zealously for the public weal, one and all—the ringmaster, the clown and the Ring, the insiders, outsiders and hangers-on, big and little, and they are fully entitled to a division of the spoils (about $120,000) between them. But it is singular, don't you think so? that the public, instead of going into ecstasies about the accomplishment of the grand feat, shakes its stupid head, squints knowingly and says "Ah!"

And it is here that this very serious question arises: When the Government knows that a great robbery has been committed, and that the robbers are arrested and held to bail on a dozen indictments, and then *lets the robbers go for a bribe of* $120,000, what right have the people to say, "Ah!" or "Oh!" either?

The question merits consideration, especially in view of the fact that when the fraud and the arrest were announced, this same public (and honest dry goods importers particularly,) was jubilant, and indulged in the ridiculous hope or idea that "something was going to be done." Now, that something is done they are still disposed, inconsistently, to censure. On its side the public argues, (1) that the officials have no right to compromise away the people's money, and (2) that when a person who defrauds them in the Customs line is indicted, he ought to be tried before twelve good men and true, and according to testimony, convicted or discharged, as in the case of a footpad and the like. This and other things are said—all equally foolish because the premise of the argument is false. The only and true premise is that of the officials, viz.: a bribe of $120,000 is to be divided, consequently, &c., &c. There are, perhaps, other reasons which possibly we may hear hereafter; possibly we may not. Tempus omnia revelat. In the meantime, the offenders may continue in the innocent little clock silk or other kindred game with an inferential injunction from the Government according to the very newest gospel: "Go and do so some more!"

Respectfully, L. L. L.

PERSONAL.

A letter from Mr. THURLOW WEED, in the *Commercial*, states that his health has improved quite as much as he had expected since he took up his temporary residence in South Carolina, but that he still does his reading and writing by proxy, and avoids as much as possible all subjects of anxiety or excitement.

Mr. B. F. BABCOCK, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, and a partner in the New-York firm of BABCOCK BROTHERS & Co., died at the former place on the 28th inst.

Mr. MANTON MARBLE has bought out all the other owners of the *World* newspaper, and is now sole proprietor.

What is the value of a sigh from VICTOR HUGO? In reply to a seeking letter from a friend in Athens, the distinguished novelist says: "You say that Crete asks of me what Spain asked of me. Alas! I can only sigh. I have done so before, yet I shall do it again. You may reckon on me."

It is said that Prof. YOUMANS is to be the editor of the new weekly journal soon to be started by the Messrs. APPLETON, of this City.

Prof. EDWIN D. SANBORN, of Dartmouth College, has been nominated for State Senator by the Democrats of the Eleventh District of New-Hampshire.

A Washington correspondent is confident that Dr. S. G. HOWE will certainly be sent to Athens as our Minister, and he reports that JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is a candidate for a foreign mission.

The Savannah *Republican* reports that Ex-Commodore TATNALL has returned to that city. Since the close of the war he has resided with his family in Nova Scotia, but, weary of banishment, has returned with the hope of spending the remainder of his days in his native State among his old friends.

Commodore PURVIANCE, so badly injured by being knocked down by highwaymen in Baltimore on Wednesday, is now recovering and out of danger.

Mayor BANKS, of Baltimore, and several members of the Common Council called on Mayor HALL yesterday.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 14, 1869: New-York—R. Houghwout, O. T. Glenn, [illegible] Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Balmforth, Miss C. R. White, Miss E. W. Belknap, J. [illegible] and family, Dr. H. D. Nichols, R. G. Hay and wife, Mrs. Parkhurst, Miss Weaver, L. G. Strong. Boston—D. G. Goodnough, [illegible] Nickerson, G. W. Lane, J. W. Chambers, F. A. [illegible] Smith, Alex. Bowers. Brooklyn—F. S. Dutton. San Francisco—W. Q. F. Warren. Cambridge, U. S.—J. C. Hoyt. Chicago—P. B. [illegible]. London—H. MacDowell. Detroit—H. A. Wight and wife. Philadelphia—J. Hutton and family, J. M. Lea, Mrs. R. A. Mitchell. Louisville, Ky.—W. L. Bridgeford. Worcester, Mass.—J. M. Rice and wife, Erie, Penn—Miss M. Curtis, Miss A. Cunningham, Miss Annie [illegible]. Providence—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. [illegible]. Springfield, Mass.—Dr. H. G. Holden, Baltimore—[illegible].

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown Jan. 17, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *City of London*.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Carlist Conspiracy at Barcelona—Electoral Manifesto of the Government—Dissensions in the Ministry—Serrano and Prim—The Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

At last we have the facts of the Carlist conspiracy at Barcelona, so anxiously treated by the official journals and so stoutly denied by the organs of the reaction. They are far more serious than people had been led to suppose.

The plan of the conspirators was to seize upon the fort of Montjuich, which commands both city and harbor, and which could easily lay the former in ashes. Thus, both as a centre of land operations and as a place from which easy communication could be kept up with the rest of the coast, no place could be better adapted for the starting point of the Carlist insurrection, which it became necessary to break before the elections took place. The project was within an ace of succeeding. The adjutant of the citadel had been gained over by a large bribe and had purposely neglected to place a sentinel at the only point from which the fort was accessible. If the plans of the conspirators had not been betrayed a few hours before the time fixed for their execution, they would have secured possession of the fortress and would have given the signal for a general rising of the Carlist partisans throughout the country.

Besides the adjutant and jailer of the fort, the authorities have arrested a general officer, (COSTELLA,) five or six chiefs of the old Carlist army, and several priests. There were also said to be concerned in the plot two grandees residing in the city, both of them extremely wealthy, and who had contributed the money to bribe the adjutant and the jailer. The latter, at a given signal, was to have let loose the sixty prisoners he had under his charge, so that, with their aid, the party scaling the walls from without would have easily been able to overpower the guard, and to hold the fortress against all efforts made to recapture it. It is said that papers compromising a number of other persons, and large sums of money, have been found on the parties arrested. The authorities are following up the threads of the conspiracy, and a number of sudden disappearances from the city and neighborhood would go to show that their investigations have been pushed in the proper quarters. The information which they have succeeded in obtaining by the premature explosion of the plot, will, it is said, enable them to disconcert plans which were ripe for execution at other points, scarcely less important in a strategical sense, than this fortress.

The Government, alarmed at the evidence which has thus been forced upon it of the unreliability of the army, has decided upon intrusting the custody of this stronghold to the volunteers of liberty. Had it placed more dependence upon them from the first, how much suspicion and hostility would have been diverted from it, and how many calamities spared the country. It is this distrust of the masses which is constantly leading men in power into irremediable mistakes. In Spain it is a chronic malady, and therefore the country will never enjoy peace or happiness until it has a Government which can truly be said to be "of and for the people."

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the *Gazette* of yesterday appeared a long address from the Provisional Government to the electors. It is in great part a justification, and a weak one, of its own acts. After dwelling on the importance of the approaching struggle at the polls, and the fact that upon it depended the future liberties of the country, it proceeds to say that in soliciting from the electoral colleges an approval of its conduct, it presents, as a title in support of this demand, the fulfillment of all its promises. The sphere of the provincial deputations had been enlarged; the communes had enjoyed all the independence possible; the rights of association and reunion had been consecrated; the liberty of conscience, the liberty of instruction and the liberty of the Press had been secured. The Spanish people could desire nothing more, so far as their political liberties were concerned, than to place those conquests in harmony with public order. The acts of violence which had been committed by individuals against the Government, had not diminished in the hearts of its members a firm determination to maintain a condition of things so precious.

While fully appreciating the difficulties which beset the Provisional Government at the outset, it may be permitted to me as a disinterested and impartial spectator to dispute the merit which it claims for itself. Forced by the Supreme Junta of Madrid to declare itself step by step democratically and almost radically liberal, it followed a route which it dared not depart from, until the confidence won by its adherence to it enabled it to dissolve the juntas throughout the country, first by a recommendation, and then by threats where it found a disposition to resist. From the moment when it found itself freed from the influence of these powerful organizations its course became reactionary. Witness its law on public reunions, its hesitancies on the subject of freedom of worship, its conduct in regard to Cuba, its prosecutions of the Press, and its attempts to disarm the volunteer guard, which have led to such deplorable conflicts. Again, by postponing without reasonable excuse the promised appeal to the will of the Cortes, it has made it manifest to the world that the revolution is only a means toward the promotion of the individual ambition of its members, and that the national interests are but secondary considerations in their eyes. They have trifled so with the public expectations and hopes, that they have not only lost the confidence of the Spanish people, but of the world in general. It would be difficult now to dispel the prevailing belief that the country has only been saved from a *coup d'état* and a military despotism by the distrust which was felt in regard to the army and the firm attitude which was assumed by the volunteers of liberty. No; to such a government as this neither gratitude nor confidence is due, and it is to be hoped that the tardy appeal which is about to be made to the constituencies will convince the members of the fact, if they are not already satisfied in regard to it.

I shall not follow the manifesto through the self-laudation in which it indulges on the subject of the economies and reforms which it claims to have effected in the administration of the public finances. It is sufficient for me to say that most of these are illusory, and that Señor FIGUEROLA, the so much vaunted financier and political economist, is universally set down to-day as a man of poor judgment and small resources. The best evidence of the estimation in which he is held is the fact that his name is not to be found inserted as a candidate on any of the electoral lists.

I now come to the passage of the Ministerial manifesto which furnishes the motive for the document, for it is not, be it remembered, an exhortation to the calm and independent exercise of the suffrage.

"The unexpected vehemence," it says, "with which certain ideas have been proclaimed, compels the Government to energetically reassert its own, in order that it may be clearly understood that no accidental fact can cool the ardor of its convictions. Saving the respect which is due to the supreme decision of the Constituent Cortes, the Government is of opinion that liberal institutions will have more of a future before them when they are guaranteed by the stability of the monarchical principle, with its solemn powers and hereditary guarantees, than when they are submitted to the dangerous experiment of a new form, without historical precedents in Spain, and without an example in Europe worthy of being imitated."

The concluding passage of this extract shows a willful oblivion both of Spanish history and existing facts. When have the Basque Provinces been but practical republics, asserting and maintaining their independence, so that the tie which has bound them to the Spanish Monarchy has been one rather of good will than of necessity or force. Nor is the allusion to European precedents more happy. It seems to me that the example of the Swiss Republic is one that a country degraded and prostituted as Spain has been by monarchical rulers, might well feel proud of following. When it elevates itself to the same position of honor and respect which that little State occupies in the eyes of Europe, it certainly will not be under the influence of the rule of the men who have [illegible].

Apropos of the signatures affixed to it, you will perceive that they are confined to those of SERRANO, PRIM and LORENZANA. I can understand that the first mentioned as President of the Council of Ministers, and LORENZANA as Minister of State, should sign it without the others, but I cannot comprehend this addition of PRIM's name, and that of no other Minister of War. It seems to me that SERRANO's [illegible] signature would figure as appropriately on a document having relation to the interior administration of the country. By coupling their signatures and parading thus unnecessarily that of the Minister of War, it is perhaps intended to intimate to the country that the elections are to be held under the special supervision of the War Department and of the functionary who has taken upon himself to decide that a republic is impossible in Spain.

QUARRELS IN THE CABINET.

Notwithstanding the denial which was sought to reign between SERRANO and PRIM, a violent quarrel took place between them the other day. PRIM, who feels his political position to be insecure, and who is straining every effort to strengthen himself with the army, applied to the Duc DE LA TORRE to sign the promotion of Colonel [illegible], whom he wished to attach to him by this mark of favor. SERRANO positively refused to give his signature, and a scene of violent recrimination ensued between the two colleagues. PRIM even went so far as to say that he considered the Duke his enemy, and would act accordingly. I give the story as I have heard it, without of course being able to vouch for its accuracy. The dissensions prevail in the Cabinet to an extent that is disquieting to the friends of the Government is, however, notorious. It has been apprehended that on the eve of the elections some of the Ministers would throw up their portfolios, and it was said that it was in consequence of these differences that the Ministerial dinner which was to be given at PRIM's on the 10th was countermanded. Friendly mediation has, however, been brought to bear, and it is probable that a sacrifice of individual resentments will be effected on the altar of patriotism—that is patriotism in the monarchical sense of the word. Outside you here nothing but expressions of discontent and dissatisfaction with the administration. None of its members have fulfilled the expectations formed of them, and the result is general distrust and despondency, and a prevailing impression that the days of good government have not as yet set in for Spain. It remains to be seen whether the elections will improve this prospect. Judging from present appearances I fear not. All the parties are divided among themselves, even the Republicans. The Esparterо wing of the organization it seems cannot come to an agreement with the Republicans pure and simple. In consequence of this the calculation of the number of Republican deputies likely to be returned has fallen from one hundred to between fifty and sixty. This would, indeed, be a small result for such an amount of boasting.

THE ALABAMA.

The International Convention for the Settlement of the Claims.

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

The inquiries which were current some two or three weeks since respecting the negotiations between our own Government and that of the United States may now receive an authoritative answer. A convention was signed yesterday by Lord CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON upon almost precisely the terms agreed upon between Lord STANLEY and the American Minister. We took occasion at the time the inquiries were raised to point out that the delay due to the necessity of providing for details, the character of which can be easily understood, furnished no ground whatever to support the supposition that the bases of settlement, which had been received with just satisfaction, would be modified or set aside. In fact, they remain entirely unchanged. We understand that the recently signed Convention between the two nations proceeds from the same principles and embodies the same stipulations as the draft which was first signed. Lord CLARENDON took up the conduct of the negotiation with the Government of the United States precisely as it was left by Lord STANLEY. On the other side, Mr. SEWARD has accepted and approved the negotiations completed by the United States Minister. The agreement to refer the original causes of complaint to the arbitration of a competent and independent Power, and the character of the mixed Commission which will be charged with special inquiries when the first principles of obligation have been examined and defined, remain the same. Nothing has been altered, save some practical arrangements involving nothing which can give rise to a difference of opinion.

The Convention thus definitely settled, will in due course be submitted to the Parliament of England and the Senate of the United States. Our Constitution gives, indeed, to the Crown an absolute power of making treaties, but as the Convention between the two nations contemplates the contingency of money payments on our side, should the question of international conduct be decided against us, contrary to what we believe to be a conscientious interpretation on our part of international rules, it will be proper that Parliament should immediately on reassembling have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the terms of the agreement. The necessity of submitting the Convention to the Senate of the United States is more strict and precise. The words of the written Constitution of the Union give authority to the President to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. It becomes, of course, a question of great interest how far the Chambers of Legislature in the two countries will approve the Convention agreed upon between their Executive Governments. The fact that the Foreign Secretary of a Liberal Administration has approved an agreement entered into by the Foreign Minister of a Conservative Ministry is sufficient to remove all doubts as to the reception of the treaty on this side of the Atlantic. The perfect accord between Lord STANLEY and Lord CLARENDON is, however, instructive from another point of view. It shows the common sense of the representatives of the two great parties of England that the terms of the Convention are such as a proper regard for the maintenance of friendly relations require, and as the most strained respect for our own honor allow. To consent to refer a question of international conduct to the arbitration of an independent Power was the utmost that could be asked of any nation; nor could any people refuse to consent to such an arbitration without proclaiming themselves free from all obligations except those they found it convenient to acknowledge. These considerations warrant us in believing that the Senate of the United States will ratify the Convention between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. The Government of the United States has made certain claims upon us as damages for the breach of an international obligation. We deny the breach and the obligation, but are ready to refer both in appropriate order to the judgment of dispassionate tribunals. The Senate of the United States is thus placed in a position reciprocal to that we have described as pressing upon our own Foreign Secretaries. If they were to refuse a reference to arbitration, their refusal would go to show that they acknowledged no law but their own opinion, or were so careless of peace as to throw it into jeopardy without compunction. There has been nothing in the past history of the Federal Senate to warrant such imputations. It would, of course, be idle to conceal the fact that a Convention presented to the Senate by a condemned President and a Secretary of State whose domestic policy has been continuously repudiated by Congress, will not come before it under favorable auspices. But the principles of the Convention are independent of the composition of the Executive Government, and must be judged for themselves, and such judgment can only produce one result. Even if the antagonism between Congress and President JOHNSON has so far embittered the Senate as to induce them to defer the ratification of the Convention for the few days yet to come of the session before Gen. GRANT enters upon his office—and this is the utmost that can be conceded as possible—the delay will not endanger the ultimate adoption of the agreement which would follow upon the establishment of the new Administration. The speedy reenactment of the Convention between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is the best answer to those who doubt the future because their past auguries have been confounded. It is now seen that the delay on the part of Mr. SEWARD to adopt the Convention signed by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was neither due to any repudiation of its terms, nor to a resolution to disavow the act of the United States Minister. The differences between the present Convention and the first form of it involve, as we have said, no material change. Some modifications in procedure have been made at the suggestion of the American Secretary of State, and occasion has also been taken by our Minister to get some details made clearer than they were in the first instance. The dispute about the dominion over San Juan has also been referred, and the principle of liability, in respect of what are called the Alabama claims, has been referred to arbitration. The composition of a mixed Commission, and its forms of procedure, have been defined. Nothing, in fact, remains but the approbation of the Legislatures of the two nations, to put into immediate action an honorable and just method of removing all causes of offence between us.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. J. S. Mill and the Russian Ladies.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. S. MILL to the "ladies supporting the superior instruction of women" at St. Petersburg:

"MESDAMES: I have learned with pleasure, mingled with admiration, that there are found in Russia women sufficiently enlightened and courageous to demand for their sex a participation in the various branches of higher historical, philological and scientific education, including the practical art of medicine, and to gain for this cause important support from the scientific world. That is what the most enlightened persons are asking, without having yet attained it, in the other countries of Europe. Thanks to you, Mesdames, Russia is perhaps about to surpass them in speed; it would be a proof that civilization relatively recent sometimes accepts before the older civilizations great ideas of amelioration. The equal advent of both sexes to intellectual culture is important not only to women, which is assuredly a sufficient recommendation, but also to universal civilization. I am profoundly convinced that the moral and intellectual progress of the male sex runs a great risk of stopping, if not of receding, as long as that of the women remains behind, and that not only because nothing can replace the mother for the education of children, but also because the influence upon man himself of the character and ideas of the companion of his life cannot be insignificant; woman must either push him forward or hold him back. I applaud with all my heart your efforts, and those of the [illegible] part them, and I [illegible] their success the [illegible] ardently that in the [illegible] much may be hoped [illegible] of which you are [illegible] may become a pro[illegible] nations, my sympa[illegible] Russia will be found [illegible] support them, and [illegible] will assuredly a[illegible] with all my heart [illegible] will not be [illegible] the noble cause [illegible] will accept, Mesdames, [illegible] esteem and lively sympathy.

AVIGNON, Dec. 19. J. STUART MILL.

The Late Mr. Augustus Dickens.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: I am required to discharge a painful act of duty, imposed upon me by your insertion in your paper of Saturday, the 9th, of a paragraph from the NEW-YORK TIMES, respecting the death, at Chicago, of "Mrs. AUGUSTUS N. DICKENS, widow of the brother of CHARLES DICKENS, the celebrated English novelist." The widow of my late brother in that paragraph referred to was never at Chicago; she is a lady now living, and resident in London; she is a frequent guest at my house; and I am one of the trustees under her marriage settlement. My temporary absence in Ireland has delayed for some days my troubling you with the request that you will have the goodness to publish this correction. I am, &c.

BELFAST, Jan. 14. CHARLES DICKENS.

BERMUDA SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the stomach. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 836 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"BURNETT'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN."—A Pure Gin—Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by BARNY & CO., No. 187 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Every Mother Who Regards the Life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of singers, and are indispensable to public speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

No More Adulterated Paint.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

PURE BARTLETT LEAD, 10½ CENTS PER POUND.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—BARTLETT WHITE LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, CORNER 49TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1868.

President Bartlett Lead Company:

DEAR SIR: The Bartlett lead which I saw manufactured in your works, at Bergen Point, and which I have carefully analyzed, consists of an intimate mixture of zinc and lead, which can only be produced from ores such as you are working.

This natural mixture of zinc and lead possesses the most valuable properties—properties which are entirely wanting in the artificial mixtures.

I have subjected the "Bartlett Lead" to a series of practical tests in comparison with the other pigments in general use, with the following results:

1. Owing to its great opacity, it covers much better than pure oxide of zinc or the best white lead.
2. It covers more surface, weight for weight.
3. It makes a harder and more durable coating.
4. It will wear much longer when exposed to the weather on outside work.
5. It resists for a greater length of time the action of sulphuretted hydrogen and other deleterious gases, which so quickly discolor white lead. This gives it a great advantage for inside work.

These are the strongest recommendations for a pigment, and as I believe you are to place the item of cheapness, I do not see that any higher encomium is possible.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. CHANDLER,

Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

INDORSEMENT OF WOODWARD & PEARSE.

As practical painters, we indorse what Professor Chandler states in his report in regard to the Bartlett lead and zinc.

WOODWARD & PEARSE, New-York.

MORTON & McCORMICK, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE AT FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

We confirm the statement of Professor Chandler, and of Messrs. Woodward & Pearse, on the merits of the Bartlett lead.

We have used the paint for some time on the Staten Island ferry-boats, and find it goes further and wears better than any other ever used in our time.

J. H. VANDERBILT.

J. W. BRAISTED, Superintendent.

The undersigned, having jointly concluded arrangements with the above Company for the entire product of their extensive mines and works, desire to bring to the notice of the paint trade the following facts in relation to the new article of Bartlett lead:

When ground in oil it produces a paint which, for every desirable property, we put in direct competition with the purest of American and English white leads. It is whiter, superior in body and fineness and of greater durability, can be supplied at a much lower price, and there is no doubt but that it will command the preference over all other pure white leads.

The superiority of this paint over pure ground lead is acknowledged, and our own tests confirm everything that has been claimed for it. We are thoroughly convinced of the positive excellence of the article, and we solicit for it simply a fair trial.

The Bartlett Lead will be ground strictly and absolutely pure, in refined linseed oil, the trade mark of the Company on every package, being a positive guarantee to this effect, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

The Company are proprietors of their mines, and no other lead ore of this description has been found elsewhere; and as the trade mark, brands, labels, &c., are secured by copyright, any infringement or counterfeits will be dealt with according to law; and, to prevent the article from being sold in an adulterated form, the dry material will not be offered in the market.

To parties using it with pure boiled or raw linseed oil, and pure spirits of turpentine, we guarantee it, in respect to peeling, against any white lead.

We call attention to the above facts, and would be pleased to send prices and samples.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., New-York.

J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Boston.

WORCESTER, LAIBLE & STANDISH, Detroit.

The Bartlett White Lead is warranted to be impervious to dampness when used on brick or wood, and is recommended for iron work of any description, for vessels, either of iron or wood, above or below water, and for railroad cars, wheels, trucks, and for any kind of machinery where paint is used.

The Company also offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, a pure brown paint, made directly from the mineral, warranted to be the best material ever offered to the trade for all kinds of iron and out of door work, iron vessels, &c., &c.

Whereas certain parties engaged in the white lead trade have, by a circular, pretended to doubt the superiority of this paint over their own manufacture, we make the following proposition: That two buildings shall be selected in the most exposed situations, say at Newport or at Long Branch, one of which shall be painted with the best white lead, and the other with the Bartlett lead, the same to be permitted to stand for a stated time to be agreed upon, when, upon the judgment of scientific men or experienced painters, the representatives of the unsuccessful paint shall pay over to a committee, to be selected by different associations of the trade, the sum of $10,000, to be by said committee distributed among the poor and destitute families of painters throughout the United States.

Any information on the above subject, or in relation to the Bartlett white lead and zinc, will be furnished at the office of the Company, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

FRANKLIN OSGOOD, President.

Stem-Winding Waltham Watches.

These watches represent the perfection of American industry. As they excel both in principle and finish, they will be guaranteed to run closer than any watch of foreign manufacture. An examination of our large assortment is respectfully solicited.

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Flesh Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—PURVIANCE.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by Rev. John C. Backus, D. D., ELIZA, daughter of Rev. James Purviance, D. D., Natchez, Miss., and niece of Com. H. Y. Purviance, U. S. N., to BRODHAX APPLETON, of this City.

BRENNAN—TOMLINSON.—In St. John's Church, Keokuk, Iowa, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Right Rev. Henry W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa, WILLIAM W. BRENNAN to CARRIE S. TOMLINSON.

MARSH—HYDE.—In Lee, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Dr. Gale, EDWARD H. MARSH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE H. HYDE, daughter of Alexander Hyde, Esq., of Lee.

ROBINSON—BRYAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Cathedral, by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, GEORGE R. ROBINSON to LILLA, daughter of John Bryan, Esq., all of this City.

STOKES—COWPER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Mr. THOMAS STOKES to Miss E. LIBBIE COWPER, all of this City.

On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. J. Rudolph Davenport, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, MARY BUCHANAN DAVENPORT, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Mr. E. BURGESS ALEXANDER, all of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, RUSSELL, only son of Abraham and Annie S. Baldwin, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral on Saturday at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be at Valley Station on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

BRYANT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 22, at St. John, N. B., Mrs. SARAH A. BRYANT, relict of James Bryant, of Portland, Me.

Remains will be taken from Fall River boat, foot of Murray-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 8 A. M., to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BERGEN.—On her second birthday, Thursday evening, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, MARIA HAMPTON, only daughter of Elmer S. and Angelique Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Madison-place, Oak-st., Greenpoint, without further invitation.

☞ Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

CHEESMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 29, ISAAC H. CHEESMAN, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M.

DANN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at her late residence, No. 97 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Mrs. MARTHA DANN, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral to take place from the First Universalist Church, corner of South 3d and 4th-sts., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DIXON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, of consumption, HENRY G. DIXON, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HONEYWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, CHARLES E. HONEYWELL, of the firm of Hutchinson & Honeywell, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, D. D. T. Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Charles G. Taff, are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

HARDWICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, JAMES HARDWICK, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M., at his late residence, Hempstead, Long Island.

HOSTIN.—On Friday, Jan. 29, JAMES, only child of James and Frances C. Hostin, aged 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 722 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

LELAND.—On Friday, Jan. 29, ADELAIDE AGUILAR, youngest daughter of Francis and Eufrasia Leland, aged 20 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral from Church of the Ascension on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LONGSTRETH.—At his residence, Sunday Hall, near Philadelphia, on Fourth day (Wednesday) night, the 27th inst., JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, in the 85th year of his age.

LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, DAVID, youngest son of Wm. S. and Emma Louderback, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 West 54th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Friday, Jan. 29, after a short but severe illness, JOHN MILLER, aged 36 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 161 Prince-st. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 29, PHILIP SMITH, in his 68th year.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 202 West 21st-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

SLADE.—On Friday, Jan. 29, of scarlet fever, JAMES STOKES, eldest child of Francis H. and Elizabeth S. Slade, in the 5th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 5 East 30th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STILWELL.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, of typhoid fever, ENHAM MULFORD, eldest son of Cleveland S. and Fanny E. Stilwell, aged 20 years and 6 months.

WARNOCK.—At Sturgeon, Mo., on Thursday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM WARNOCK, of this City, aged 60 years. Notice of funeral will be given in a few days.

FOURTH COMPANY ARMORY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

COMPANY ORDERS NO. 2.—The members of this Company will assemble at the Armory on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1½ P. M., in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning and white gloves, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late member, CHARLES E. HONEYWELL. By order,

J. B. DUMONT, 1st Sergt. Capt. WM. H. KIPP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.—LET ALL SUFFERING from deafness, blindness, [illegible] catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, [illegible] or any disease [illegible] an accumulation of phlegm, or any disease [illegible] in head or lungs, send to No. 21 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 61 pages [illegible] to the sick and [illegible] to inquiring minds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.,

Have just published,

RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE:

A STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF THE MINES AND MINERALS, CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. With a Sketch of the Settlement and Exploration of Lower California. By J. ROSS BROWNE, aided by a Corps of Assistants. 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 600. Price $5.

The work contains full and accurate information on the following topics:

The Origin of Gold and Silver Mining,
The Present Condition of that interest,
The Geological Formation of the great mineral belts,
The Different Systems of Mining,
Machinery employed,
Population Engaged in Mining,
Capital and Labor employed,
Proportion of Agricultural and Mineral Lands,
The Quantity of Woodland and Water Privileges,
The Mineral Deposits and Salt Beds,
Climate, Mode and Cost of Living,
Population of the Mining Towns,
Facilities for Assaying, Melting, and Refining,
Modes of Transportation and Insurance,

and a thousand other items of information desirable for those who are about visiting, or who have investments in the Pacific States.

Sent free by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

BOOTH'S SERIES OF ACTING PLAYS.

READY SATURDAY, JAN. 30:

I. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. As produced by Edwin Booth.

II. THE FOOL'S REVENGE. As produced by Edwin Booth.

III. ROMEO AND JULIET. As produced by Edwin Booth.

The above adapted from the text of the Cambridge edition, with notes, &c.

BY HENRY L. HINTON.

Each 12mo. paper. Price, 30 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

READ THE ALBION

FOR FINE ART NOTES.
FOR FIELD SPORTS.
FOR WALL-ST. NEWS.
FOR SOCIAL ARTICLES.
FOR THE BEST TALES AND SKETCHES OF THE DAY.
FOR ENGLISH AND OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.
FOR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ARTICLES.
FOR THE INDEPENDENT DISCUSSION OF ALL INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.
FOR LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CRITICISMS.
FOR ABLE COMMENTS ON ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The ALBION is a high-class journal, equally interesting to ladies and gentlemen. Published every Saturday. K. CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor. For sale by all newsdealers. Price ten cents.

LAWS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO. PUBLISH THIS DAY:

The Government Edition of the STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1868. Containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts and Treaties, and Alphabetical List of Persons in the Act for the Removal of Legal and Political Disabilities.

EDITED BY GEORGE P. SANGER.

Royal 8vo. 320 pages. Price $2 00.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of [illegible] "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," [illegible] [illegible] with great success, and will be [illegible] [illegible] DITSON & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

For sale by all music dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR ALL BOYS FROM EIGHT YEARS OLD TO EIGHTY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

CAST UP BY THE SEA;

OR,

THE ADVENTURES OF NED GREY.

BY

SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER, M. A., F. R. G. S.,

Author of "The Albert N'Yanza Great Basin of the Nile," "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," &c. WITH TEN ILLUSTRATIONS BY [illegible]. 16mo, Cloth, [illegible] cents.

"Sir S. W. Baker has written a capital book for boys, a combination of fact and fiction, the story of a boy who, cast up by the sea on the Cornish coast during a storm, is adopted by the rough, half-hearted [illegible] wife of a gallant fellow, half sailor, half smuggler. Whether at school, in the King's service, where he is afterward [illegible], in evil fortune or good, [illegible] as the supposed child of the sailor, or when he is [illegible] by the Carlos Neville as his long-lost son, Ned Grey is always the example of courage [illegible] [illegible] which will be read by boys of all ages from eight to eighty."—[illegible]

"Full of incident, and the story is admirably [illegible]."—[illegible]

"The tone of the book is healthy, and boys will [illegible] [illegible] interesting. Just to test the book, I put it in the hands of my youngest boy, and he [illegible] ate a meal with relish until he had finished [illegible]."—[illegible]

☞ Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

Have just Published:

I.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

JESUS OF NAZARETH: His Life and Teachings; Founded on the Four Gospels, and Illustrated by Reference to the Manners, Customs, Religious Beliefs, and Political Institutions of his Times. By LYMAN ABBOTT. With Designs by Doré, De Laroche, Fenn and others. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $3 50.

II.

THE AUTHOR OF "RACHEL'S SECRET."

NATURE'S NOBLEMAN. A Novel. By the Author of "Rachel's Secret." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

III.

ROSS BROWNE.

ADVENTURES IN THE APACHE COUNTRY: a Tour through Arizona and Sonora, with Notes on the Silver Regions of Nevada. By J. ROSS BROWNE, Author of "Yusef," "Crusoe's Island," "An American Family in Germany," "The Land of Thor," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, Beveled, $2.

IV.

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM. A Love Story. By the Author of "John Halifax," "A Noble Life," "Two Marriages," "Fairy Book," &c. Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1; Cloth, $1 50.

V.

REV. DR. BELLOWS.

THE OLD WORLD IN ITS NEW FACE: Impressions of Europe in 1867-1868. By HENRY W. BELLOWS. 2 vols., 12mo, Cloth, $3 50. [illegible]

VI.

CHARLES LEVER.

THE BRAMLEIGHS OF BISHOP'S FOLLY. A Novel. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo, Paper, [illegible] cents.

VII.

C. W. DILKE.

GREATER BRITAIN: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866 and 1867. By CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE. With Maps and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

VIII.

SHIRLEY BROOKS.

THE GORDIAN KNOT. A Novel. By SHIRLEY BROOKS. 8vo, Paper, 60 cents.

IX.

PAUL DU CHAILLU.

WILD LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR. Narrated for Young People. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Author of "Discoveries in Equatorial Africa," "Ashango Land," "Stories of the Gorilla Country," &c. With numerous Engravings. 16mo, Cloth, $1 75.

X.

PROF. DALTON.

A TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. For Schools, Families and Colleges. By J. C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, [illegible] $1 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,

NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Prof. Porter's Human Intellect	$5 00
President Hopkins' Love as a Law	1 75
Prof. Day's Introduction to English Literature	1 50
Prof. Gooley's Natural Philosophy	1 50
Dr. Bushnell's Moral Uses of Dark Things	1 75
Dr. Lillie's Lectures on [illegible]	2 00
Dr. Holland's Select Works, [illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	1 50
The Campaign. (Erckmann-Chatrian's Romances)	1 50
Madame Therese, (Erckmann-Chatrian)	1 25
Constance Aylmer, by H. F. P.	1 50
Ford's Adventures in South and Central America	2 00
Perry's Gunthal d'Italia	1 00

NEW EDITIONS OF

Norwood, by Henry Ward Beecher	$2 00
Kathrina, by Dr. Holland	1 50
Margaret, by Lynde	1 00
Prof. Whitney's Language and the Study of Language	2 50

These works for sale by all booksellers, or sent post-paid upon receipt of the price by

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE

will be ready this day, at 10 A. M.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in Reference to Procuring Tickets, Checking Baggage, &c.

II.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, illustrating the Principal Railways of the United States, The Principal Routes of Travel [illegible] North and East, opposite to which will be found the Time-Tables of the Route.

III.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS—their Progress, Opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway, New-York and Oswego Railway, The East River Bridge, &c.

IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—Mother's Picture, Adventure with a Gorilla, The Painter's Escape, Chicago Nightmare, &c.

V.—INDEX TO UPWARD OF 8,000 TOWNS, Villages and Cities Situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas.

VI.—NEW TIME-TABLES TO DATE, &c., &c.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE is the only complete and authorized guide for travelers [illegible] [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—Every traveler will see that they get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, at all the principal hotels, and news agencies, at all the principal depots [illegible] [illegible] D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

[illegible]

BY FREDERICK S. GODDARD.

[illegible]

RICHARDS' IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE INDICATOR. [illegible] By CHAS. T. PORTER. [illegible]

BURSER'S [illegible] A Hand Book for the Guidance of Students [illegible] [illegible] D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—[illegible] HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE [illegible]

HARPER & BROTHERS, [illegible] For sale by all booksellers.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six months or more may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities and is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment and the exchange of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
etc.
[illegible]
U. S. BONDS
[illegible]
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

[illegible] STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

[illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
[illegible]
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
[illegible]

[illegible]

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

[illegible]

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
Jan. 1, 1869.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

[illegible]

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.
Smallest average Ratio of Mortality.
Expenses average less than any Company.
Liberal modes of Payment of Premiums.
Insurers receive the largest Bonus ever given.
Dividends made Annually on all Participating Policies.
All kinds of Non-Forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued.
Policies Incontestable.
All Endowment Policies and the Non-Forfeiting Life Policies non-forfeitable after one Payment.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
A. DUBOIS, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
E. C. PIFFARD, M. D., }
R. C. FELLOWS, Counsel.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869—3 P. M.

[illegible]

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
$2,250,000,
LESS THAN $16,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,
including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

[illegible]

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES:
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 166 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN,
[illegible]

ON THE "PARTICIPATION PLAN,"
[illegible]

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.
[illegible]
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 27 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.
[illegible]

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.
[illegible]

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE [illegible]
M. O. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

WHEREAS, CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 27, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORTgage bonds, Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, and guaranteed by C. C. and I. C. R. R. Co., will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
S. R. SMITH, President.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 6 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,148 Broadway, between 25th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,326,736 58.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and take care of a lady when traveling; is willing to travel to any part of the country; has lived three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; is a Protestant; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 19th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all the branches; meats and soups; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible], between [illegible] and Canal sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands the business thoroughly, can cut and fit ever dresses to good advantage, a home for the Winter, where she will give a good part of her time. [illegible] DRESSMAKER, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do the housework of a family of two or three, with the privilege of having her child, a boy 4 years old; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 14 Roosevelt-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework in a small family; City or country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 129 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches, meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class waitress; good City reference. Can been seen for two days at No. 241 West 23d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, in City or country, or to take care of children. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITuation as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 15 7th-av., two flights of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch girl as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West [illegible], basement.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK AND waitress, situations together; both thoroughly understand their business; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 75 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 132 [illegible]-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 189 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A SITUation as wet-nurse. Can be seen for three days at No. [illegible] West 30th-st., one stairs up, back room.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, nurses and all first-class help at our offices daily; girls found situations immediately. KNICKERBOCKER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address, for three days, J. A. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION for copying or writing of any kind, where a good penman is required; good reference. Address G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry clerk, or in any other capacity where he can make himself useful; good reference. Address E., Box No. 115 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE and retail jewelry store, stock and fixtures for sale, on Broadway, below the Astor House, requiring a capital of $10,000 or $15,000. The silver and silver-plated ware, stock of watches, clocks, and a full assortment of jewelry, are offered to a purchaser, and a well-established and very profitable business now current at the store. Store to rent for a term of years to a purchaser of the stock at about $5,000 per annum. If the stock is not sold, the present proprietor would take a partner with $5,000 or $8,000 in cash, and divide the profits equally. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY AND FANCY goods business, in a first-rate location; rent low and lease can be had. Sales $[illegible] a year. Stock and fixtures worth $7,000. Price, for all, $[illegible], cash. For particulars apply on the premises, at No. [illegible], [illegible]-day.

FOR SALE—TWO MILE SOUTH, SELLING [illegible]

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS WARRANTED half price; also Furs; positively greatest bargains ever offered on Broadway. Puffed Hats, Opera and Theatre Bonnets, Children's Hats.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 697 Broadway, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. [illegible] Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on SATURDAY, 30th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] [illegible]

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Feb. 2.—The beautiful PROPERTY of [illegible], Dutchess County, N. Y., belonging to Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]
J. M. [illegible], No. [illegible] Nassau-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction,

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10,
at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard, 8th-av., and 148th and 149th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 12 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
BROAD, NEW, BEACH
AND
EAST TWENTY-THIRD STS.,
AND
COUNTRY SEAT
AT
ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, deceased:

BROAD-ST.—The three four-story brick stores and lots Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], east side, near Exchange-place. The stores have an average front of [illegible] feet by [illegible] north line, and [illegible] south line. Possession of all May 1, 1869.

BROAD-ST.—No. [illegible], running through and connecting with No. [illegible] New-st., with four-story brick building, being [illegible] on Broad-st., [illegible] on New-st., by [illegible] in depth; subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1871, at $7,500 per annum.

BEACH-ST.—No. 11, north west corner of St. John's-lane, with two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, [illegible]; lot [illegible]. Possession on delivery of the deed.

EAST 23D-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, now No. 130 (old No. 74) East 23d-st., south side, 280 feet east of 4th-av.; house 25 by [illegible] feet, lot [illegible]. Possession May 1, 1869.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—Elegant country seat, with about 15 acres and handsome outbuildings, with two small stores attached; also, about 3½ acres near by.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

JOHN MEEKS, }
JOSEPH W. MEEKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. MEEKS, }

Book maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. [illegible] Courtlandt-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 12 Pine-st.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
THURSDAY, FEB. 4,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court,)
THE VALUABLE PAPER-MILL AND PROPERTY OF THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SITUATED AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM NEWBURGH, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The property consists of about four acres of land, [illegible]

For particulars, and for terms of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13 City Hall, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 187 Broadway.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25, 1869. }
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a
PROPELLER
of 261 [illegible] tons; length 125 feet; breadth 22 [illegible] feet; depth of hold 8 [illegible] feet; draft, light 8 feet, loaded [illegible] feet.
[illegible]
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
[illegible]
T. J. RODMAN, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 22, 1869.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE
AT THE DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, 12TH-ST., NEAR EAST RIVER.
Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy a mortgage given by [illegible] to the subscriber to secure $15,000 and interest, the boilers, engine, shafting, tools, punches, drills, lathes, planers, &c., specified in the mortgage, and now on said premises.
Terms cash.
J. S. UNDERHILL, Mortgagee.
D. & T. MCMAHON, of Counsel, No. 13 Chambers-st.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Auctioneers.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7 o'clock, a very choice collection of books, comprising richly illustrated works, early printed books, rare books relating to America, the Classics, Oriental works, &c., also a private library of ITALIAN and FRENCH BOOKS, many now very scarce and valuable. Catalogue ready and books on exhibition.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, private library of the late Rev. F. S. Rising. Catalogue ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom, parlor and dining-room suites, extension tables, buffets, centre tables, refrigerators, chairs and sofas in hair cloth, window curtains, stair carpets and stair rods, engravings and oil-paintings, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; Plimpton secretary bedsteads, wardrobes &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.
ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by C. & H. Barmore, New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gale & Co., New-York; carved rosewood two-leve piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son, New-York; also, several other fine rosewood pianos.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
WASHINGTON-ST.—Four four-story brick and stone stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 232, 233, 234 and 235 Washington-st.
MURRAY-ST.—Three four-story brown-stone and iron stores, situate on the northerly side of Murray-st., [illegible] feet west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. [illegible] and 193 Murray-st.
The stores produce a fair income rental, and are very desirable as an investment.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY OF BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND GREENE STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:
[illegible]
For full particulars and books maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

REFEREE'S SALE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THEODORE ROBERTS and JOHN KLAUS against DAVID HILL.—By virtue of an order made at a special Term of this Court, held at Chambers in the City Hall of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 18, 1869, Hon. John R. Brady, Judge, appointing the undersigned a referee for that purpose, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the foot of [illegible]-st., North River, in the City of New-York, the vessel [illegible] mentioned in said order and in the complaint in this action, with all tackle, furniture and appliances belonging to said vessel.
THOMAS S. BARR, Referee.
Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1869.
JAMES [illegible], Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. PURDY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 29, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON LANSBURGH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 29, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL LOEWENSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 29, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CURTIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William H. Curtis, of the town of Cookeston, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja28-law8w8a GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James A. Burtus, Jr., of the village of Middletown, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja28-law8w8a GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. GRAVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin A. Graves, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1869.
ja28-law8w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Bodenhamer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1869.
ja28-law8w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY H. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony H. Bush, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja28-law8w8a GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. STRONG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Albert H. Strong, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja28-law8w8a GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Troy, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES W. DODGE, of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JUSTIN KELLOGG, Assignee, &c.
ja29-law3w8a

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HEINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. [illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Heins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.
ja29-law8w8a* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. CHASE, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Chase, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868.
HENRI C. PRATT, Assignee,
ja5-law3w8a* No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON S. ODELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nelson S. Odell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1869.
ja18-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Franklin W. Brooks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1869.
ANDREW J. ROGERS, Assignee,
ja15-law3w8a* No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Bell and Robert Yelverton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.
CHARLES M. OSBY, Assignee,
ja1-law3w8a* No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1869.
HYDE STERNE, Assignee,
[illegible], Attorney for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD [illegible], bankrupt.—[illegible]
Dated New-York, 15th day of January, 1869.
ja18-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by John C. Drake, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja28-law8w8a GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeremiah Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja28-law8w8a GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HURXTHAL and CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Hurxthal and Charles Barnum, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of January, 1869.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja28-law3w8a* No. 29 Pine-st., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DURYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 11th January, 1869.
ja22-law3w8a* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER L. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Oliver L. Ferris, of the town of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 23d day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja25-law3w8a* No. 252 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STADEKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Stadeker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 157 Broadway, New-York.
SAMUEL HIRSCH, Attorney for petitioner.
ja30-law3w8a*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS C. WOERNING and HERMAN EUTENEUER, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 28th day of January, 1869.
JAMES VAN NAMEE, Assignee,
No. 488 Broome-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,960.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. DICKINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Dickinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja16-law3w8a* No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN COLEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of John Coleman, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869. LEWIS H. HALSEY,
ja28-law3w8a of the City of Newburgh, Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRY BURRILL, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja23-law3w8a* No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1868. }

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. }

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869. }

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
SEWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. }

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "Union Trust Company of New-York," No. 73 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 18 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 18, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY. }

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on [illegible] inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.
Transfer books will remain closed [illegible] to Feb. [illegible] day.
F. T. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 142 BROADWAY, JAN. [illegible], 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from all tax, payable on the 1st of February.
The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, Jan. [illegible] }

THIRTY-[illegible] DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. [illegible]. JOHN WHAN, Secretary.

[illegible] BANK, [illegible]
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. [illegible]

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER CHALLENOR, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M. 2½ P. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 300 children; strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Irving Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE H. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will give the fourth of his afternoon lectures on "Family Relationships." Subject—The Bible Law for the Christian Parent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. DE SCHWEINITZ, of Bethlehem, Penn., will preach in the course under this Association SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Young men cordially invited. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will preach, at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st. This being our third anniversary, all friends who have aided us, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 3d-av. and 32d-st., J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Moral Culture, or Secrets in Life. Religious Aspect and Influence. Quarterly concert of the Sunday School in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq., will lecture at the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Michael Angelo, and the Rise and Influence of the Arts. Admission free to ladies and gentlemen.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. RIDGEWAY, Pastor of St. Paul's, and in the EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Seats provided for strangers and visitors. The galleries always free.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE PREACHing in the large hall on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, at 10½ A. M. Subject—[illegible]. Also at 7½ P. M. Subject—One sow, or one you set! Seats free. All persons are invited.

REV. GEO. H. HICKOCK WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock; address by W. G. STODDARD, Esq.; and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 281 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.; address by W. H. [illegible], Esq. Seats free. All are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 6 to 8, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—The Nature and Power of Self-Improvement—second discourse to young men.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, of the Christian Commission. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Dr. SAMSON is to preach, in the Church, SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. DANIEL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," large chapel of the University, Washington-square, two squares west of the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Special attention to strangers.

REV. JOHN THOMSON WILL DELIVER his second lecture in aid of the Ladies' Christian Visiting Society in the Fourth Church, 34th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: Reminiscences—The Bible.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, SOMerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

WILL THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN?—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—[illegible]

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 31, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD, &c.—Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After the evening sermon, the Pastor will administer the Ordinance of Believers' Baptism.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—Rev. J. E. ANNAN, Pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preaching by the pastor at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, will preach morning and evening. Subject in the evening—[illegible]

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Evening subject—[illegible]. Preaching at 7 P. M. by J. A. BARTLETT.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS—their study, purpose and the obstacles to their study. A lecture by Rev. C. GILES, at the Swedenborgian Chapel, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 35th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. BARTHOLDO BENJAMIN will preach.

REV. DR. EWER WILL PREACH (D. V.) the fifth sermon in the course, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. PENNELL at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN THE Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 3½ in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 8th-av.—Services SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conducted by the Bowery "Praying Band," O. B. WELLING leader. Seats free.

A FREE SERVICE—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 33D-ST. and 11th-av.—Preaching every SABBATH afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10½ and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. THEODORE IRVING, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday Schools at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MR. OLIVER DYER WILL LECTURE on the Swedenborgian doctrine of prayer SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 13th-st.

THE RESURRECTION.—REV. J. O. AGER will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock, at [illegible] Hall, Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st.—Rev. G. G. SAXE will preach SUNDAY, Morning subject—[illegible]. Evening—[illegible]

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. W. WILLIAMS, [illegible] Broadway and Union-ave., No. [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—FOUR COMPETENT, ACTIVE Assistants, [illegible]
[illegible] Apply immediately, with references, at [illegible], No. [illegible] 6th-av., first door, up stairs, near 19th-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, A RAPID penman, correct in figures and acquainted with making invoices in a wholesale grocery business. Applicants will apply in their own handwriting, stating salary expected. [illegible], Post Office Box No. [illegible]

FEMALE COMPOSITORS WANTED.—[illegible] to work will apply to [illegible], Evening Office, No. [illegible] Park-row.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO GO [illegible] where the lady can be seen from [illegible]

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his business. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible]

ST. LAURENT .... Bocande .... SATURDAY, Feb. 6
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wine, TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS.

[illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $80

[illegible]

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA .... Jan. 30 | INDIA .... Feb. 20
COLUMBIA .... Feb. 6 | IOWA .... Feb. 27
EUROPA .... Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA .... Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

[illegible]

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

MANHATTAN .... Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA .... Feb. 17
NEVADA (new) .... Feb. 24
COLORADO .... Mar. 3

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA .... Feb. 4 | SIBERIA .... Feb. 18
HECLA .... Feb. 11 | ALEPPO .... Feb. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

[illegible]

E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,

[illegible]

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) .... Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.

[illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

[illegible]

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

[illegible]

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

[illegible]

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

[illegible]

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

[illegible]

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 124 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.

[illegible]

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

[illegible]

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

[illegible]

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

[illegible]

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER ARIZONA.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

[illegible]

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

[illegible]

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

[illegible]

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry.

[illegible]

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

[illegible]

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

[illegible]

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. New-York, Aug. 18, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

[illegible]

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 252 and 254 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

[illegible]

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855.

[illegible]

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 159th-st. Boarding School for boys.

[illegible]

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.

[illegible]

GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.

[illegible]

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass.

[illegible]

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

[illegible]

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y.

[illegible]

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[illegible]

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.

F. A. ANDRUS.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD in a private family where she could instruct children.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, AT VERY LOW prices, one double cylinder HOE PRINTING PRESS.

[illegible]

TO TOBACCONISTS—MACHINERY FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY CHRISTIAN FAMILY (Episcopal preferred) who would receive a quiet and respectable single gentleman in their family.

[illegible]

NO. 11 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.

[illegible]

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN.

[illegible]

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.

[illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED.

[illegible]

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom.

[illegible]

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.

[illegible]

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board.

[illegible]

NO. 133 EAST 39TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.

[illegible]

NO. 12 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.

[illegible]

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor.

[illegible]

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.

[illegible]

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION.

[illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a gentleman a large room, with board.

[illegible]

NO. 135 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.,

HAVING CONCLUDED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR REAL PROPERTY, offer FOR SALE their splendid

WATER-FRONT ESTATE,

contiguous to the HAMILTON-AV. FERRY, BROOKLYN, comprising over twenty-six City Lots of Land, extending from Degraw to Sedgwick-st., including a fine bulkhead and pier, with the right to extend the same to the Commissioner's line, equal to some ten additional lots, together with an area equal to twenty lots of water, with the sole benefit of all wharfage thereto accruing.

The improvements consist of a splendid fire-proof grain warehouse, exceeding 100 feet square, built exclusively of brick, stone and iron, with vertical wrought-iron tubular bins, in the most thorough manner, of a model structure, by the Architectural Iron Works, at a cost exceeding $175,000 in gold. Its strength and durability have been tested for years to its full capacity, which is equal to about half a million bushels. The grain is handled and weighed by machinery, at less than one-quarter cost of manual labor. The remainder of the property is covered with good sheds, and is used as a provision storehouse.

The engines, elevators, mill and other machinery, are all of the finest description, in perfect order.

It was leased some few years since (to a single tenant, by whom it is now occupied) to 1871, all taxes and assessments paid by lessee; and at the end of term the property and machinery to be surrendered in equal good order. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
S. HONDLOW,
Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A complete three-story brown-stone front, with all improvements; also a three-story Philadelphia brick.

[illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,

[illegible]

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

[illegible]

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE OF Canal and Elm sts., near Broadway.

[illegible]

GREENE-ST. STORES TO LEASE.—The new first-class five-story and basement double store.

[illegible]

MASONIC LODGE ROOM TO LET.

[illegible]

GEO. W. STAKE, Secretary.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.

[illegible]

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 462 Broadway.

[illegible]

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.

[illegible]

TO LET—NO. 41 WHITE-ST., NEXT TO Broadway.

[illegible]

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 212 Pearl-st.

[illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED, REAR OFFICE ON first floor in Pine-st.

[illegible]

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 594 Broadway.

[illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RESIDENCES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, near Wall-st. Ferry,

TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT:

The four-story stone-front House opposite the Church of Holy Trinity, No. 110 Montague-place.

The two-and-a-half-story brick House, Dutch roof, dormer windows, No. 32 Willow-st.

Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 111 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, furnished.

[illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months.

[illegible]

TO RENT—AT BAYRIDGE, WITHIN HALF AN hour of Wall-st. Ferry.

[illegible]

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

[illegible]

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT of house No. 287 Bleecker-st.

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. VELOCIPEDES. SLEIGHS.

ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.

Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, NINE YEARS old; warranted sound and kind in all harness.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YOUNG HORSES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A TWO-HORSE THREE-TON truck.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 116 Broadway, or E. BROOM, office No. 402 Cherry-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—SIX-STORY STORE, No. 76 Maiden-lane.

[illegible]

WM. N. CLARK, No. 110 William-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home is invited to our Spring list of dwellings in first-class localities, at revised prices.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Grand-st.

[illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house.

[illegible]

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 159th-st.

[illegible]

G. LESPINASSE, No. 33 John-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS ON 40TH-ST., SOUTH side.

[illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house.

[illegible]

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH.

[illegible]

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD lots for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of Madison-av. and 70th-st., four elegant lots.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—IN 13TH-ST., THE FIRST HOUSE west of 5th-av.

[illegible]

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 29 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!

TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent.

[illegible]

WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE GOTHIC RESIDENCE AND grounds of the subscriber.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT.

[illegible]

HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND.

[illegible]

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started.

[illegible]

A RESIDENCE SELDOM MET WITH.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT among the Berkshire Hills.

[illegible]

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A TWO-story and French roof house.

[illegible]

A. C. GOODMAN, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms.

[illegible]

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 29 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

[illegible]

New-York, Jan. 18, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

[illegible]

GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF

[illegible]

JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Rockland County.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

APPLE PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES. Made by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.

[illegible]

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. Max Strakosch for the

FAREWELL REPRESENTATION OF MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

previous to her return to Europe.

This will also be the

FAREWELL SEASON OF MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.

In addition to these renowned Prima Donnas, Mr. Maretzek has again secured the services of

MISS AGATHA STATES,

whose fresh and wonderful voice has proved so attractive and charming wherever she has appeared.

Prominent among the members of the Company will be found the following known artists and popular favorites:

Mad. JOHANNA ROTTER, Mad. ROSA CELLINI, Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH, Miss LOUISE DURAND, Signor F. BRIGNOLI, Signor A. BOETTI, Signor G. ORLANDINI, Herr TH. HABELMANN, Signor G. ANTONUCCI, Mlle. MARIE WERMAN.

THE REPERTOIRE will include most of the best standard works.

IMPORTANT REVIVALS will also take place.

Prominent among the Revivals will be MEYERBEER'S CELEBRATED ROMANTIC OPERA of LE PROPHETE,

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS AND A MATINEE EACH WEEK.

These Opera Nights being each MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

[illegible]

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,

[illegible]

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU

TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of Hervé's L'ŒIL CREVE.

[illegible]

FLEUR DE THE.

[illegible]

ON MONDAY EVENING,

[illegible]

SHOUGRAM'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

EVERY EVENING,

[illegible]

JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST PERFORMANCES.

THIS DAY.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

MATINEE at 2 o'clock. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

TWO BURLESQUES.

[illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

MISS ROSE MASSEY,

full and increased dramatic company, also the MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE in the SAME PERFORMANCE.

[illegible]

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

[illegible]

MLLE. G. MORLACCHI

[illegible]

L'ALMEE.

The performance to commence at 8 o'clock with the farce of LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

[illegible]

MOST ATTRACTIVE MATINEE PERFORMANCE

[illegible]

ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY, FEB. 1 AND 2, THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM

On exhibition at all hours.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

ENGAGEMENT at terms almost FABULOUS of THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE,

Comprising EIGHTEEN WONDERS of CONTORTION and EQUIPOISE and the ORIGINAL ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT.

ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT.

This is their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to their departure for Japan.

[illegible]

THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

[illegible]

TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

FOURTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 2,

The Great Risley Troupe of JAPANESE,

and the original little ALL RIGHT.

ALL RIGHT.

ALL RIGHT.

NEW AND STARTLING PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 2.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—Mme. AUGUSTE DE BAERNDORF will appear on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, as DONNA DIANA.

[illegible]

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition.

[illegible]

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—SECOND MUSICAL SOIREE, STEINWAY HALL, THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FORMERLY PIKE'S.

JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD .... Manager

LAST WEEK but one of LA PERICHOLE.

Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

LA PERICHOLE!

LAST PERICHOLE MATINEE BUT ONE.

RESERVED SEATS .... ONE DOLLAR.

THIS EVENING AT 8,

LA PERICHOLE!

[illegible]

IRMA, the Queen of Song .... as .... LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor .... as .... PIQUILLO

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, FIRST BENEFIT OF MONS. AUJAC.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.

A. BIRGFELD .... Manager

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

BARBE BLEUE!

MLLE. TOSTEE in her great role of BOULOTTE.

Sale of reserved seats commences MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at the Box Office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FORMERLY PIKE'S.

JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD .... Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE in aid of the LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, universally acknowledged as one of the MOST DESERVING CHARITIES of New-York City.

LA PERICHOLE!

Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.

IRMA, the Queen of Song .... as .... LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor .... as .... PIQUILLO

Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1869,

MENDELSSOHN'S ORCHESTRAL UNION,

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 40 PERFORMERS,

Together with the following brilliant array of talent:

Miss JENNIE PROUDFOOT .... Soprano
Master RAPHAEL DE SOLLA .... Tenor
Mr. IGNATZ POLLOCK .... Baritone
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON .... Pianist
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER .... Violoncellist
Mr. ARTHUR RITZMEN .... Accompanist
Mr. S. B. LASSEVE ....
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER .... Conductors
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH ....

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS, THE BROTHERS ZIBARELL, THE BROTHERS ZIBARELL,

who will appear in their ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING AND UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE, THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE,

[illegible]

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

A READING BY GEO. VANDENHOFF,

IN AID OF EMMANUEL CHAPEL, 55TH-ST., At Lyric Hall, 6th-av., cor. 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 5 East 14th-st., corner 5th-av., and No. 82 BROADWAY, New-York.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[illegible]

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSALS—SYMPHONY, "Reformation," Mendelssohn; Overture "Leonora," Beethoven; Symphony, Schubert.

[illegible]

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, Second door above 25th-st.

SPANIARD AND CAPTIVE INDIAN MAID.

[illegible]

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

THE CHARITY BALL.

under the usual management, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Feb. 2, next.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDEN & MARTENS', No. 16 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

No. 114 BROADWAY. Reserved Seats for all Theatres, opening nights included.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.

"THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK," MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church.

[illegible]

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees respectfully announce a course of three lectures on Electricity, by Prof. ADRIAN J. EBELL.

[illegible]

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read at Steinway Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

[illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers.

[illegible]

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

[illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Pianos.

[illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the BETTY ORGANS, No. 457 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

[illegible]

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

TO E.—HOW I HAVE WISHED YOU THIS WINTER.

[illegible]

SHALL WAIT FOUR DAYS LONGER for your answer, then must ask; will come. M. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—DOORS AT 6¾.

UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS. REVERBERATING LAUGHTER.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1¾.

THIS EVENING AT 8.

G. L. Fox's HUMPTY DUMPTY.

[illegible]

CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE.

CLOWN .... G. L. FOX
Pantaloon ....
Harlequin ....
Columbine ....

[illegible]

MATINEES at 1¾ o'clock on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

This Theatre will be CLOSED SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, FOR REHEARSAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, Will be produced that charming comedy of Shakespeare's, entitled

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

THE CAST

[illegible]

THE MUSIC,

[illegible]

MR. THOMAS BAKER.

THE SCENERY

[illegible]

THE MEDIEVAL DECORATIONS

[illegible]

THE ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

[illegible]

THE COSTUMES,

[illegible]

THE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,

[illegible]

THE ARMS, ARMOR AND JEWELRY,

[illegible]

THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS

[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

[illegible]

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1869, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT

AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK.

[illegible]

THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE

[illegible]

MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869,

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE

[illegible]

FORTY THIEVES, OR STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.

[illegible]

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FAREWELL MATINEE | FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD
FAREWELL MATINEE | FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD
FAREWELL MATINEE | WORRELL SISTERS
FAREWELL MATINEE |
FAREWELL MATINEE | FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FEB. 1. McKEAN BUCHANAN
FEB. 1. McKEAN BUCHANAN
FEB. 1. AND
FEB. 1. VIRGINIA BUCHANAN

BROADWAY THEATRE.—

THIS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

JOHN E. OWENS IN BOTH.

MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

OWENS. | OWENS.

THE VICTIMS. | THE VICTIMS.

JOSHUA BUTTERBY. | SOLON SHINGLE.

SEVEN MORE COMEDY OWENS NIGHTS ONLY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

[illegible]

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS. RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.

BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

[illegible]

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND the power of help.

[illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS debility.

[illegible]

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN—DR. GRINDLE.

[illegible]

INFALLIBLE MADAME CAUSSE'S PILLS.

[illegible]

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.

[illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. WARD.

[illegible]

POWERFUL MEDICINE—PURIFYING.

[illegible]

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.

[illegible]

DR. WEST, NO. 366 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST.

[illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Printers' Strike—Meeting of the Employers—Plans of Operations Agreed Upon for the Defeat of the Strikers—Female Compositors to be Employed—Address of Susan B. Anthony on the Subject.

A meeting of employing printers took place yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, for the purpose of devising means to resist the present strike of the journeymen book and job printers. They [illegible] members of the Society known as Typothetæ. One hundred and fifty notices of the meeting had been sent out the evening before. The notice [illegible]:

"You are earnestly requested to meet your fellow-employers this day, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869, at 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 27th, and to take such decided action as will effectually defeat the unreasonable and unwarrantable demands of the Printers' Union. The Committee, after making very thorough inquiry, are satisfied that this strike has developed no additional strength since Monday, but has grown weaker every day, and they believe, if employers will meet and act unitedly this strike will soon be ended. You know the moral effect of numbers and influence in matters of this kind, and, therefore, we earnestly request your attendance at the Astor House. The [illegible] made by the Printers' Union that nearly all the leading offices were paying their scale are entirely false. The fact is, there is scarcely an establishment of any importance that has acceded to its demands, and we believe no more will. But we must make sure of this by coming together to-day, and devising means to utterly defeat its [illegible].

[illegible]—W. C. Martin, C. A. Alvord, John F. Trow, [illegible], Francis Hart & Co., Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, John J. Reed, John P. Prall, Baker & Godwin, John W. Oliver & Co., French & Wheat, M. W. Siebert, McCrea & Miller, John F. Baldwin, Francis & Loutrel, Smith & McDougall, C. S. Westcott & Co., John W. Amerman."

Forty-seven members were in attendance. Mr. W. C. Martin, the President, said he had reason to suppose that the movement of the compositors now on foot was not in accordance with the wishes of the best workmen among them, though, from being members of the Printers' Union, they acquiesced in it. He had no desire to deny fair wages to those earning them, and thought it advisable, in resisting the strike, to place the resistance on the ground of the depressed condition of the trade, and the impossibility of a compliance on the part of employers without injury to themselves. He had reason to suppose that the strike was urged by inefficient workmen, that they might receive more wages than they deserved. The more intelligent of the men [illegible] the present moment a fitting time for the strike.

Mr. C. S. Westcott said that Mr. Egan, a leading member of the Typographical Union, had expressed himself willing, the day before, to recognize a distinction between leaded and solid matter, but objected to abolishing the difference between manuscript and reprint.

Mr. J. F. Trow said the case was not worth consideration.

Mr. C. A. Alvord said that the men had asked for an increase of wages as a highwayman asks money—"Here's the scale, Sir, and here's the order to strike. It is to go into effect." Some years ago, in a New England manufacturing village, the workmen obtained, through strikes, a perpetual increase of wages, until their employers could no longer afford to produce goods in competition with other villages. They therefore had their orders executed away from home, and the workmen were compelled to leave the place. The employers then sold their machinery and also left, and property in the village ruinously declined. The speaker deduced from this that printing work for this city, if wages were increased, would have to be executed in Albany, Boston, Troy, and other places where much is already sent from here, and where the wages paid are twenty-five per cent. less. Capital, he said, had never oppressed labor to the extent that labor had crippled capital five or six times in the last few years through the means of the journeymen printers. He had never known a solitary instance where capital had undertaken to oppress that class of men.

Mr. P. C. Baker read the report of a Committee appointed a few days since, a portion of which was given in the Times of yesterday. The report concluded as follows:

"A few years since, when the very highest war prices ruled, we accepted a scale of prices from the compositors, since which time we have abated nothing, but, on the contrary, have in many cases voluntarily, and in others from their importuning advanced all occupying positions of any responsibility very materially, while at the same time, the prices of family necessities, dry-goods, groceries, clothing, &c., have been gradually falling—so much so that one of the heaviest dry good houses in this City is said to have lost over $3,000,000 in 1868 from depreciation. Indeed, it is a fact that a family can be respectably supported at the present time in this City at a less cost than in any of the smaller towns, notwithstanding the item of house rent is much higher here; and yet we pay our compositors twenty-five per cent. more than is paid in smaller places. Many of us have contracts running from three to twelve months, predicated upon prices which we had no reason to suppose would be otherwise than satisfactory so long as general matters should remain as they were; and yet the compositors spring their trap upon us in an instant, giving us no time for deliberation, but with the scale in one hand and the strike in the other, it is with an assumption of fairness, 'your money or your life,' and at once. Demagogues talk of the tyranny of capital—never yet did capital in this country attempt such an act of tyranny as this, but labor has done it periodically, and the periods are shortening."

Mr. Baker then instanced a number of leading houses, mentioned in the printers' list as having acceded to their scale, the members of which were, at that moment, present. He considered this strike the most weak and unreasonable ever attempted in this City. With exception of a few unimportant offices, employing but a few hands, very few had acquiesced in it. He was sorry that the Harpers had given their moral support to the movement, and, in alluding to the Appletons, said they had only agreed to comply in case the new rates became settled upon generally.

Mr. J. F. Trow said that the Appletons were still paying the old scale, notwithstanding their readiness to acquiesce.

Mr. McCrea said that Mr. Fletcher Harper had spoken the evening before to the same effect as the Appletons.

Mr. Hallenbeck remarked that the Harpers had acquiesced in the manner stated by Mr. McCrea, but said that if the new scale were enforced, they would be compelled to send their work to other cities.

Mr. Baker said that if this movement succeeded, it would be the initiative of a series of strikes. He had learned that composition was done in Albany at 35 cents a thousand, and stereotyping at 30 cents, in one of the best offices in the State. A bookbinder had observed to him that some of his craft thought of striking. He had answered the bookbinder that Albany charged 40 cents, where New-York charged 50 cents, on ordinary work, and 45 cents against the New-York price of 75 cents, on good work.

Mr. Alvord said that the Bible House, the Methodist Book Concern, the Harpers and the Appletons might be considered out of the employers' movement, as they were always ready to pay the prices agreed on by the rest of the printing firms.

The Chairman then announced that Miss Susan B. Anthony had addressed a note to the meeting. He read it as follows:

Gentlemen: The Workingwomen's Association appeal to you to contribute liberally for the purpose of enabling them to form at once a training school for girls in the art of type-setting. There are hundreds of young women now in this City who stand ready to learn the trade. More than fifty of these have made personal application to me. They are women who are [illegible] with their needles at starving prices, because that is the only work they know how to perform. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to help us to money, we will at once start a school. These women must be helped to their board, in part, at least, while learning the trade. Give us the means, and we will soon give you competent women compositors.

The communication was received, and a Committee of three appointed to confer with Miss Anthony, who was understood to be in the hotel, desiring to address the meeting. This novel raid on the part of the lady created much amusement, which was heightened when the names of commissioners were [illegible] by the President. Mr. Baker insisted on being excused, and Mr. Hallenbeck was nominated in his place. Mr. Westcott objected, but finally acquiesced. Mr. McCrea faced the [illegible] without blenching. The Committee soon returned, saying that Miss Anthony had simply sent a messenger, but would like to address them before their adjournment. Half-past 3 was [illegible] as the hour. After this arrangement, one of the gentlemen whom the printers had named as adhering to their scale said he had only agreed to pay it for the time being. He considered it unjust for the benefit of inferior hands, and that it would not affect competent workmen, because they already earned the price demanded. Many compositors, he said, were mere automatons, worse [illegible] than boys of twelve. He intended in future to pay boys entirely for reprint.

Mr. Baker asked what was to be done. The men on strike were wanted, or others must be had in their places. The strikers had said they could defy their employers. Perhaps so, but he would say that [illegible] the employers must be the attacking party. [Applause.] They could attack with success. [Applause.] He called upon Mr. Green, of Messrs. Green & Green, and requested him to give the late experience of his firm. Mr. Green said that his firm were doing well. They had wanted but 150 hands, and had obtained 82 the day before by advertising in Boston, Springfield, Troy, Albany, Philadelphia, Newark and elsewhere. Yesterday the rush of applicants was great, and no more were needed. He said that on Monday morning three men had come to him with a piece of paper called a scale, which they asserted was issued by a body called the Printers' Union. He had replied that he would not comply with it, and would have nothing to do with the Union. He had also told them that he considered it a piece of unparalleled impudence for them to dictate to him what he should pay, and he would not recognize it. Mr. Green said that his firm continued paying the old scale, and had not even consulted with the three [illegible]

cents advance on composition agreed to by many present. He would make no change on composition.

Mr. Alvord offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Printers' Union of this City, regardless of right and courtesy, have attempted, through a secretly premeditated strike, the enforcement of an obnoxious scale of prices;

Resolved, That in all future conferences on the subject of wages or trade rules we will treat with no Committee of the Printers' Union.

This resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Baker said that the trade wanted hands at once, and something must be done, as many were suffering. Employers could not expect to be listened to with reason by compositors, and they must either remain idle, or send to other cities, where workmen are getting but 35 to 40 cents, and offer them 50 to 55 cents for coming here. None present had attempted to obtain any hands except Mr. Green. A Committee should be appointed at once to advertise far and wide, and use all desirable expedients for procuring help.

The Secretary, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, read, at the request of the President, a scale of prices, under consideration, to be proposed to compositors. The paper was printed. The following is a copy:

Prices for composition, distribution and correction, free from all charges for making up matter to be cleared away by the office, per 1,000 ems.

English and German, common matter, reprint, solid, 47 cents; leaded, 45 cents; manuscript, solid, 50 cents; leaded, 47 cents. Latin, common matter, reprint, solid, 50 cents; leaded, 47 cents; manuscript, solid, 53 cents; leaded, 50 cents. French, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, reprint, solid, 52 cents; leaded, 49 cents; manuscript, solid, 60 cents; leaded, 57 cents. All the matter leaded with a thinner lead than eight to pica shall rate as solid. When compositors shall make up their own matter they shall be entitled to three cents additional on the above prices, and shall unlead and clear away their own matter. In consideration of the compositors being released from unleading and clearing away of dead matter, and of the advance in the price of solid matter, the office shall be entitled to claim and count all blanks composed by the maker-up. The compositor shall make his work correct to copy. All alterations from copy in proof shall be paid on time. Type larger than pica to be measured as pica. Pearl and diamond, five cents per 1,000 ems extra. Ten hours shall be considered a day's work. Compositors employed by the week will be paid according to their capacity, by special agreement, $20 per week being considered as a fair price for an expert workman. Compositors employed by the hour, in alterations, or other time work, will be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per hour; if for ten hours, at the usual rate per week. When compositors are required to do work out of regular hours, they shall be paid at an advance of one-third upon the price of day work, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., including half hour allowed for supper, and at an advance of one-half on the price of day work for all work after 10 o'clock. Distribution of plain English matter shall be paid at twelve cents per 1,000 ems. Overrunning of matter and rejustifying, without corrections, at twenty-five cents per 1,000 ems.

Objections were made to this scale on the ground that it would occasion much trouble in measuring where the type varied, but it was finally adopted.

Mr. Baker then suggested that all present should give their names for publication. This was done. They were as follows: W. C. Martin, C. A. Alvord, J. F. Trow, C. S. Westcott, McCrea & Miller, Vincent Dill, Charles H. Jones, John H. Medill, John H. Baldwin, J. H. Batchelor, Phair & Co., Gray & Green, C. Vogt, E. O. Jenkins, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, Nicholas Mueller, J. H. Tobitt, C. C. Shelley, Allen & Co., Francis & Loutrel, S. Bradford, Pelletreau & Cole, Hallett & Breen, Alfred Cobb, E. Bartow, J. Polhemus, D. B. Blackwell, Fitchener & Glastaller, John Donough, E. Hoyt & Co., Torrey Brothers, J. J. Reed, Bergen & Tripp, Smith & Son, Davies & Kent, French & Wheat, John P. Prall, Lange, Hillman & Lange, M. B. Brown & Co., Anson Herrick & Sons, J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Little, Rennie & Co., M. W. Siebert, Holt Brothers, A. W. King, Francis Hart & Co., Baker & Godwin.

At this moment Miss Anthony was announced. Upon being introduced, she said that, a few minutes before sending her note, a gentleman had informed her of the present gathering of employers, and had suggested her calling upon them. Perhaps the present strike was a providential interposition in favor of women. One obstacle, she said, that the Workingwomen's Association had met with in opening new avenues of employment for women, was that there were no places open where girls could learn trades, and had thought some time before of a training school where type-setting could be taught them. The Workingwomen's Association was on the point of being incorporated. All money received by it would then be devoted to the purpose of maintaining such a school. From one to five hundred young women she knew of were starving at sewing work. If they could obtain a little aid to bridge over the time of learning to set type, they would make excellent hands. Working girls, she said, were generally poor, and must at once work upon something which would afford them money. They never leave home until urged by stern necessity, and must earn money immediately. In the majority of cases they can only sew a little, teach a little, or perhaps write a little for periodicals. Those professions were already overcrowded. The printer of the *Revolution*, Miss Anthony said, was employing a few girl apprentices, but could accommodate no more. One employing printer had offered to take a number of girls in his office and instruct them for $25 each.

Mr. Trow asked if the training office proposed was intended to compete with the printing offices now existing.

This took Miss Anthony somewhat aback. She said she had not thought of that, but needed the aid of practical men to consider the subject.

Mr. Trow moved the appointment of a Committee to take the question into consideration. He would do anything in his power to forward the movement.

Mr. Baker recognized the remark of Miss Anthony, that perhaps the strike was providential in favor of female aid, and felt that printing firms would probably be driven into employing women. He asked for information respecting the female training schools of Chicago and San Francisco. Miss Anthony said that of the former she knew little, but that the latter was very successful. It was a job office, and received much public patronage.

It was resolved that a Committee should be appointed to consider the subject, and a vote of thanks to Miss Anthony was moved by Mr. McCrea, which was unanimously given.

Miss Anthony thanked them as she withdrew. She presumed that the present was the first occasion on which they had experienced a similar innovation, but that it would be by no means the last.

After the departure of the lady it was decided that the consideration of a training school should be included in the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means. For this Committee Messrs. McCrea, Baldwin, Hallenbeck and Shelley were named.

Mr. Baker thought that the present fight with the Printers' Union, instead of lasting only a week, as was thought by them, would perhaps continue for several weeks, and even months.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

The Sailors' Strike.

The men concerned in this strike have secured a room at No. 96 Oliver-street, in which to transact business, and they propose to hold another general meeting at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, this evening. Yesterday they had committees out in the vicinity of various shipping offices to persuade men not to accept less than the wages demanded, and to counteract the persuasions of the shipping masters and boarding-house keepers. There seem to be two schemes connected with the undertaking, one the establishment of a "New-York Seamen's Benevolent Association," similar to the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association, which has been in operation since the beginning of the year 1866, and has rescued the steam-vessel sailors on the West side of the City from the hands of land-sharks; and another to obtain in some way, perhaps by the assistance of the Board of Commerce, the establishment of a general shipping office for New-York. Such a shipping office flourishes in London. The fee for shipping there is two shillings, one-half paid by the sailor and one-half by the Captain. When the sailor returns from a voyage he is paid off in the office, and can, if he pleases, deposit his money in a bank connected with the institution, without going out of the building to be attacked by the dreaded sharks, and when he reaches his home in the country he draws his money, and has it out of harm's way. It is curious to see the sailor's fear of the boarding-house keeper, but the feeling is not a causeless one, if the stories that sailors tell are half of them true. Our reporter visited the reading-room of the Ocean Seamen's Association yesterday afternoon. The men congregated there were orderly and intelligent, deeply conscious of the wrongs which sailors suffer, but not extravagant in their expressions. Many, in fact, most of the seamen in this Association have been officers but prefer being seamen under its protection to being officers from the East side boarding houses. What they elicited from them was, in substance, as follows: The shipping masters, when not boarding-house keepers themselves, are completely under the control of the latter. If you go to a shipping office to ship, the first inquiry is, "Where do you board?" and if you are married and live at home, or board in a respectable house, you are (seldom respectfully) informed that you are not wanted. But, not content with promoting the shipping of men outside of the houses, the boarding-house keepers take various means to force men into the houses. Some men are kidnapped and then locked up in attics, deprived of clothes, sometimes the runner of a house goes to the forecastle of a vessel when it comes into port, and seizing a sailor's clothes, carries them to the house, leaving word however where they are to be found. The sailor goes for them, and is straightway locked in. Men, especially unsophisticated Germans from the German steamers, are stolen, that is persuaded to desert, taken to a house and locked up. The men so confined are supplied with whisky, tobacco and cards, perhaps with other creature comforts. When the boarding-house keeper has occasion to supply a crew then men are told they must go. Some consent; others refuse. The latter may be made drunk and sent on board in that condition, or they may be beaten by the keeper and his runners until their consent is obtained. The Germans are generally bullied and beaten. It is not uncommon for one boarding-house keeper to call another to assist him in these coercive measures, the favor to be returned at an early opportunity. The bill for board, whisky, tobacco, &c., is always sufficient to cover the advance pay. Some officers of vessels connive with shipping masters, and receive part of the profits. The boarding-house keepers threaten bloody vengeance against the strikers and all concerned. Night before last they attacked and brutally mistreated a number of men coming from the meeting in the Bowery. They all carry concealed weapons, revolvers, knives, slung-shots and brass knuckles, and Superintendent Kennedy might reap a rich harvest of such fruit any day on the corner of Burling-slip and South-street.

These are the statements by which the sailors justify the steps they have taken. They have appealed to the Seamen's Friend and other societies, in vain. The invariable reply is, "the boarding-house keepers and whisky men are all together, and they are too strong for us; but if you would like any tracts, we will give you some." "It's all very well to think of dying," said a sailor, "but a man lives first and dies afterward." They claim that the establishment of a general shipping office is for the interest of ship-owners and insurance companies, (the argument is not new, but neither is it obsolete,) because vessels will be safer with good crews. In London, a captain goes to the office, sees the men he is to take, converses with them and selects those he likes. Moreover, every man must have a certificate of good conduct and a discharge from his last vessel. In this country the Captain does not see his men until they are on board, and they are out of sight of land before they recover sufficiently from their drunkenness to show whether they are seamen or not. If the ship gets into trouble she may not have more than half a dozen efficient men, while the rest are lubbers and utterly useless.

This evening they hope to organize themselves, and, perhaps, to appoint committees to confer with influential men.

The Journeymen Bakers—A Strike Probable.

Among the trades organizations that are now being exercised on the question of wages is that of the bakers, and in this class of operatives there exists complaint, not only as to the small pecuniary remuneration they receive for their labor, but also as to the number of hours they are compelled to work. Last Summer they struck for higher wages and less working hours, and succeeded in persuading their employers to accede to both demands. From $12 per week their wages were raised to $15, and instead of sixteen hours' labor, twelve was substituted. Of late, however, the employing bakers determined not only to return to the old system, but they demanded eighteen hours' labor instead of sixteen, while they at the same time reduced the standard of wages to $12 per week, and in some cases not more than $10 is paid. In consequence of this, dissatisfaction exists among the journeymen, and a strike, both against the long hours' labor and the reduced rate of pay, is imminent among them, unless the employers recede from the position they have taken. When the decision was arrived at to reduce the wages, many of the journeymen gave up their situations, and have not since been able to procure employment. It is said that no less than 1,000 of them are now idle, and the officers of the journeymen's association aver that there are many cases of destitution among those who are without work. The condition of the trade was quite extensively canvassed in the shops throughout the City yesterday, and the determination was very generally expressed by the journeymen to demand a return to the rate of wages and the number of hours agreed upon last Summer. The question was also broached, in case the employers should refuse the demands of the men, of starting coöperative bakeries in various sections of the City, and appealing to the generosity of the public for patronage. Many of the journeymen have families, and they declare that they cannot support those who are dependent on them out of the small wages they now receive. A meeting of the trade is to be held this evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, to take into consideration what remedial measures should be adopted for bettering the condition in which the journeymen now find themselves.

Journeymen Job Printers' Strike.

The Union compositors now on strike held their usual series of meetings at No. 68 East Broadway, during the day and evening, but objected to any further reports being presented in the papers, and consequently refused to admit members of the Press.

YALE ALUMNI DINNER.

A Pleasant Gathering at Delmonico's—Speeches of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and Others.

This dinner at Delmonico's yesterday was a grand success so far as enjoyment was concerned. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts presided and many distinguished men were present, among whom were President Woolsey, Rev. Dr. Badger, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Dr. Wm. Adams, Wm. E. Dodge, L. B. Chittenden, Mr. Farnam, of Chicago; Gov. Buckingham, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Chauncey Depew, Wayne McVeigh, Charles Tracy, and a number of the Professors of Yale. The whole number present was very large, large enough to embarrass the committee, who were not prepared for such an attendance. The pleasure of meeting classmates, and possibly the anticipation of a good dinner manifested itself in hilarity as soon as Dr. Badger had concluded the blessing, and it was noticable that the old boys were the noisiest at first, excepting the distinguished gentlemen in the pulpit and Professors' pews; they were joyous but calm. After the eating was accomplished and thanks had been given, a copy of songs was passed around and with it the following notice:

The students of Yale College are hereby notified that the present Winter vacation is extended a fortnight from the 4th of next month.

As this is occasioned by the difficulty which the steward finds in procuring flour or bread, it is earnestly requested of the parents that they would assist in furnishing the necessary supplies.

EZRA STILES, President.

Yale College, Jan. 29, 1778.

All joined in singing "*Gaudeamus Igitur*" and the last verse, "*vivant omnes virgines*," &c., was accompanied by clapping and other demonstrations of depth of feeling.

Mr. Evarts then proposed the first toast, "The President of the United States," and afterward spoke in substance as follows:

I have had some experience in public dinners, ["Hear, hear!"] and I never knew one where it was of so little consequence who made speeches, or what was said, because all are speaking, and, doubtless, profoundly. We are able to welcome here the head of the great College, [loud cheers,] and the Professors, whose business it was to teach us more than they knew themselves, and who, if they measured their loss by our gain, retained all that they ever knew. "*Pueros non omnibus una, nec diversi tamenqualem decet esse sororum.*" ["Translate it! English!"] It was expected by the reporters and by the general public that all the speeches at this dinner would be in Latin or Greek. The reason why they are not is the fact that President Woolsey and myself together know more Greek than all the rest of you. He knows Latin also as well as Greek, and I, too, know one as well as the other. We could decide on neither, and so we speak in English; but we occasionally fall into our natural Latin, and I shall not trouble myself to translate for this audience. Our colleges have become universities, but not like the English universities. The smallness of that island has permitted the colleges to be congregated in one or two spots into great universities; but our Harvard, Yale and Princeton have scattered their colleges through the country. We do not need to find models in England, where the circumstances are so different. Our Alumni Associations will keep alive the sympathy of the children of each *Alma Mater*. We have come here to-night to consider the prosperity and the prospects of the College. How much this College has done for us and how little we have done for it! How much this College has done for the country, and how much some of our countrymen, for whom personally College has done nothing, have done for the College—Sheffield, of New-Haven, and Peabody, of London. [Cheers.] Among the sons of Yale who have benefited the country, I will mention Whitney, whose cotton gin has done so much for our comfort, by giving us cheap cloth, and Morse, [cheers,] who has put it in the power of the poor man to send messages and receive information which kings and armies could not have collected before. *Viridus Morse, [Pallida mors,] aequo pede pulsat regumque turres et pauperum tabernas.* [Three cheers for Prof. Morse.] And we must not forget those who, without earning fame, have spread the influence of learning through the country—the common soldiers of learning. [Cheers.] They used to have debating societies in college when I was there, (and I am pleased to see that most of those present are about my age,) but now the brilliancy of the students is so great that it isn't safe for them to assemble in large numbers. They have to have separate pens, which they call secret societies. This folly must be out-grown before men will get all possible good from their college life. To keep alive the interest of graduates different alumni associations must be represented in the college government, as the President has suggested. [Cheers.] Nothing is required but a statute of the State of Connecticut, and now we come to a tract—no, a no name, a tract. (This programme has been altered every ten minutes for the last two hours.) "Yale College"—our college, of whom the President a hundred years ago said: "*Esto perpetua, Alma Mater Yalensis.*"

This was followed by three cheers and a song, and then President Woolsey made an excellent speech which was heartily applauded.

The remaining toasts of the evening were responded to as follows:

The Alumni of Yale—Mindful of College days, in all climes honoring the old seat of learning, may they ever flourish and keep warm their sympathies with all that is true, beautiful and good.

Response by Rev. H. M. Dexter, Rev. Dr. Blagden and Mr. McVeagh.

The Clergy—Teachers of faith, guides of worship, examples of virtue; they are worthy disciples of the Master of us all.

Response by Rev. Dr. William Adams.

The Bar—The appointed vindicators of public and private rights.

Response by Mr. Charles Tracy.

The Medical Profession—A noble union of science and humanity.

Response by Dr. Edward Delafield.

The Army and Navy—The true chivalry; the champions of liberty.

Response by Gen. Joseph Jackson.

The Press—

Response by Mr. E. Charlton Lewis.

Women—[illegible]

Response by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps.

The happy company dispersed at an early morning hour.

The Attempt to Shoot Officer Holland.

Wm. Edwards, the man who was arrested by Officer Holland, in Grand-street, E. D., on the evening of the 26th inst., was taken before Justice Voorhies, yesterday, for examination. The witnesses were the officer who made the arrest; Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., and Jacob Mencer, the jeweler in front of whose store the prisoner attempted to shoot the policeman. The evidence was simply a repetition of the facts already published. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the conduct of Officer Howard was handsomely commended by the Court.

Murderous Affray in Brooklyn.

A murderous affray took place in the neighborhood of Park and Myrtle avenues yesterday. It appears that Wm. H. Edwards and Samuel Halsey, both colored, bricklayers, were standing on the sidewalk in Canton-street waiting for their employer, when Richard Gavin rushed toward them and struck Edwards in the face, knocking him over into the gutter. As soon as Edwards regained his feet he and Halsey ran off in the direction of Myrtle-avenue. Gavin was reinforced by John Hopkins, a gardener in Prospect Park, who gave the colored men chase. The pursuing party were soon aided by men and women who threw stones, sticks and whatever else they could at the colored men, and shouted as if in common cause, "Kill the d—d niggers." During this exciting chase Hopkins received several stab wounds and he fell into the street. The mob still pursued the objects of their wrath. At last the colored men took shelter under the counter in the crockery store of Mrs. Dawson in Myrtle-avenue, where the mob forced their way in, and in the affray demolished about $100 worth of crockery, pounded the head of Edwards with clubs and threw crockery in the most extravagant manner at Halsey. The Police of the Forty-fourth Precinct were soon on the spot and succeeded in arresting Edwards, the colored man who was charged with stabbing Hopkins, and Gavin, the original assailant. Hopkins was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. The other prisoners are held to await the result in the case of Hopkins. Edwards, the colored man, is represented as an industrious and sober man, having a wife and six children, whom he has always provided for faithfully and well.

Anniversary of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College.

The sixty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music, which was filled with a select audience. Mr. James N. Brady, A. B., presided. The students appeared in Oxford gowns and hats, and the performances were generally creditable.

The following was the programme of the evening: Overture—"Poet and Peasant." March—"Victoria." Prayer, Rev. C. R. Duffie, S. T. D. Prayer—"Lurline." President's Address, J. M. Brady, A. B. Selections—"Genevieve." Oration—"Progress of Liberty among Nations, R. H. Wilkinson. Song—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Oration—"Old Fogies," T. C. E. Ecclesine. Waltz—"Hofball-tanze." Oration—"Luxury of Great Cities," Valentine Mott. Aria—"Nabucodosor." Oration—"Poetry," Felix Adler. Selections—"Barbe-Bleue." Oration—William H. Sage. Galop. Oration—"Independence Must have Limits," B. F. Romaine, Jr. Aria—"Duo Foscari." Oration—"Energy," William H. Connover. Waltz—"Telegram." Oration—J. J. Casey, A. B. Selection—"La Périchole." Honorary Address—Edward C. Houghton, A. B. Waltz—"Memento." Honorary Address—Henry A. W. Barclay, A. B. Benediction. Popular Airs—Grafulla. The music was furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The following is the Committee of Arrangements: William Fanning, Jr., Grand Marshal, Edward B. Hilton, W. B. Cutting, Henry Munsel, J. O. Morse, Jr., Richard Berman, Townsend Caldwell.

Lecture by Dr. Peaslee on "Air."

The third in the series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered last evening by Dr. Peaslee before a large audience of young men, at the headquarters, No. 162 Fifth-avenue. The subject was "Air, as the vital necessity of life." The lecturer, before commencing, made some remarks in reference to the injurious effects of smoking tobacco. The use of tobacco interferes with digestion, causes disease of the throat, diminishes virility, sometimes producing impotency, blunts the intellect and destroys the finer sensibilities. It never should be used for medicinal purposes. Having said this much in regard to the "fragrant weed," the lecturer proceeded to explain the use and effect of air on the human system. The vitalizing element of air, oxygen, is essential to life and health. Animals require it in order to exist and enjoy the natural heat of the body. The lecturer described the action of breathing, and said it should always be performed through the nose, and explained the wonderful mechanism of the circulatory organs. A grown person breathes from fourteen to eighteen times in a minute, and less when asleep than awake. In every twenty-four hours one and a half pounds of vapor are exhaled from the lungs. The doctor spoke of the necessity of having pure air in our sleeping apartments, and recommended a careful attention to proper ventilation in our dwellings as a matter of indispensable hygienic importance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

There will be a special exhibition of the new methods of Object-teaching at the Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 607 East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, on Monday next, at 9:30 A. M. It is believed that parents and teachers, and others interested in education, will find these exercises valuable and interesting.

The eighth sermon of the series, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Church on Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street, by Rev. Dr. De Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, Penn.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Isaac S. Davis, the young man who committed suicide on Thursday at No. 125 Crosby-street, as already noted in these columns. The evidence of the three women who were in the room at the time, showed that the first attempt by Davis to shoot himself proved unsuccessful, and that he fired the second bullet through his head, as described yesterday. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., a brother-in-law to deceased, testified that he had frequently spoken of committing suicide when momentarily excited or annoyed. The jury rendered a verdict that Davis shot himself while temporarily insane.

George Smith attempted suicide on Thursday night in his room at No. 332 East Eleventh-street, by swallowing arsenic. Antidotes having been successfully administered, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A large board in front of the City Hospital in Broadway, announces an auction of the lease of the property there on the 16th of February. No decision has been arrived at with reference to the future location of the hospital. The Blind Asylum and the Roosevelt property on Fifty-seventh-street are talked of for temporary occupation.

The vestry of St. Thomas' Church have secured the Church of the Resurrection, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, as a place of worship until the magnificent edifice on Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street is completed. The present temporary chapel will be taken down about the 1st of May, when the congregation will remove to the Church of the Resurrection.

From the annual report of the Corporation Counsel it appears that judgments to the amount of $501,366 72 were recovered against the City during the past year.

The ship *Marlborough*, cleared yesterday at this port for Antwerp, takes out a cargo of petroleum, consisting of 60,000 boxes, containing 500,000 gallons. This is the largest quantity that has ever been afloat in one vessel.

The New-York City Directory gives notice that, owing to the late arrival of the *City of London*, the mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, which she will carry to-day, will not close until noon.

Yesterday there was received at the Morgue, from Pier No. 14 East River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years; five feet seven inches high; no hair on his head; had on gray pants and shoes. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

The body of a new born infant was found yesterday under the bridge of the Cortlandt-street ferry, by some boatmen.

Brooklyn.

Mary Mulligan was arrested and taken before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, charged with stealing from Mrs. Elvira Depew, of No. 187 Seventeenth-street, furs, handkerchiefs and other articles, of the value of $100. Mary not being ready for examination, the case was adjourned until to-day.

Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Grace Church, on the Heights, has received an unanimous call to become Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. It is understood that, unless Dr. Hoffman desires a change of his field of labor, the congregation of Grace Church intend that he shall remain their Rector.

John H. Fletcher, the colored boot-black who was arrested on Thursday night for cutting off the end of Daniel Foley's nose with a razor, in the bar-room under the Masonic Temple, in Grand-street, E. D., was taken before Justice Voorhies yesterday, and held for examination on Thursday next. Meantime Foley has had the severed portion of his nose replaced.

Judge Troy, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, instructed District-Attorney Morris not to accept less than $2,500 bail for felonious offences, and to increase that amount in proportion to the grade of the offence.

New-Jersey.

A Jersey City flour merchant, Henry S. Pape by name, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Onslow and taken before United States Commissioner Jackson, charged with opening letters and stealing money from them. According to the affidavit of Mr. Otto Cassebeer, the complainant, permission was obtained by him of Mr. Pape, early in the present month, to have his letters left at the store of that gentleman on Newark-avenue. Several letters were delivered at the store by the carriers, but they were opened by Pape and destroyed. In one of them was a considerable sum of money, which Cassebeer has not since heard from. A young man named Charles Eckhardt also furnished an affidavit setting forth the fact that Pape had opened letters belonging to Cassebeer in his presence. Pape was admitted to bail in $1,000 to appear for further examination.

Henry Murray, a drug clerk, lately employed in Jersey City, was arrested on Thursday, charged with having drugged and outraged a young girl named Nellie Sounders, at a fireman's ball, held in Franklin Hall, Union Hill, on Wednesday night. He was committed for trial.

The Hoboken Common Council, in casting about for a cheap and commodious City Hall, have fixed upon the Morton mansion, at No. 95 Washington-street, which they contemplate purchasing and remodeling.

William Smith, a man of notorious character, was arrested on Thursday night at West End for an atrocious assault upon his wife, who has suffered for a number of weeks from a severe illness. He had treated her with great cruelty at different times during her illness, and on Wednesday he committed a greater outrage by dragging her from her bed and beating her in a brutal and shocking manner, her injuries being so great that her life is despaired of. He was committed to await trial.

The Martha Institute at Hoboken will be put up for public sale on the 2d day of March next, in default of payment of city taxes to the amount of $800.

The woolen mills of Samuel E. Wilson, between Broad and Warren streets, Trenton, took fire yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock. The fire was soon extinguished by the Fire Department, not, however, without causing a considerable loss to the building, machinery and stock. The loss by both fire and water was very large, but it cannot yet be definitely ascertained.

Patrick Brady, a house-owner in Newark, was arrested yesterday for firing a pistol at the father of one of his tenants, with whom he had had a quarrel. According to the complaint of the latter, Brady came up to the fence in front of the house at about midnight on Thursday night and fired two shots at him while he was walking in the yard, and then chased him into the house. Brady was fined for drunkenness, as it was proved that he had been intoxicated and disorderly in other places, and he was also held in $500 to appear for trial for assault with deadly weapons.

Samuel Butler, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in Newark, was found dead at the corner of Mill and Factory streets, yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been caused by a fall. A post-mortem examination was, however, held yesterday afternoon and an inquest will be held to-day.

The Morris and Essex Railroad employes who were arrested for robbing a man named Goodhue, on a night train, near Orange, have been discharged from custody, the complainant having failed to appear against them.

A man named James Conners was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with having committed an atrocious assault upon his mother-in-law, Mrs. Alice Cary, whom he dragged out into the street on Thursday night, beating her until she was insensible. He was held by Justice White to answer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝@75¾.

Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¼.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 29—11 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, 79¼@79½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 29—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 77,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 15,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 283,000 bales, of which 71,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 6d. ⅌ cental, for California White, and 9s. 10d.@10s. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 25s.@26s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 33s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bushel. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 96s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 75s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 74s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum quiet at 9d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 10½d. for Refined. Tallow, 48s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Tallow, 47s. ⅌ cwt. Sperm Oil, £94 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. Sugar, 39s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £37 5s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 29.

Petroleum, 52½f.@52f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 29—1 P. M.

COTTON—The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 373,000 bales, of which 141,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm. Bacon, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Pork firm.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Tallow, 47s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—The market opens dull at 132f. ⅌ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 132f. for Low Middlings afloat.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased 600,000 francs since last week.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 29—3 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. ⅌ cental. Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for old mixed Western, and 33s.@33s. 3d. for new.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, on the spot, 11⅝d.; afloat, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese firm but unchanged. Bacon active.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Linseed Oil dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 29—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 29—Evening.

American Bonds closed firmer and higher; Five-twenties, 79¾@79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Bourse steady; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 29.

Petroleum market closed dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 29.

SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch Standard active at 8½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining quiet; quoted, 7½@7¾ reals at the outports. Exchange on London, 16¼@17 premium; on Paris, 3@4; on United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 24@23 discount; short sight, 21@20 discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, 4¼@5 premium; short sight, 7½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

TOBACCO dull. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 75@$7 50; Fancy, $11@$11 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS firmer at 58c.@60c. for Common to Choice. BARLEY quiet; Choice Iowa Spring, $2@$2 05; Fancy Illinois, $2 25@$2 30. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 33. PORK dull; Light Mess, $31; Heavy, $32 50. BULK MEATS dull; 600 pieces loose country Shoulders, Hams and Rib Sides sold at 14⅛c. for the round lot; 15 casks of city packed Clear Sides at 17c.; and yesterday afternoon, buyers' option, February at Keokuk, 15,000 pieces loose Shoulders at 12c., and 120,000 Rib Sides at 16c., and 170,000 Clear Sides at 16c. BACON heavy; sales 10 casks Clear Sides at 18c.; 100,000 lbs. City Packed, week after next, at 18c., and 10 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams at 18c. HOGS—Packing for the season has closed; the number packed to date is 253,000 head, an increase of nearly 12,000 head from last season. LARD heavy. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,300 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Hogs, 1,850 head; Flour, 3,200 bbls.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 29.

Exchange on New-York firmer at 1-10 per cent. premium. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6 75@$8 25. WHEAT dull at a decline of ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 19@$1 21½; No. 2 at $1 14⅛; since 'Change at $1 14. CORN less active but firmer at an advance of ½c.@⅝c.; New, 67c.; No grade, 53½c.@55½c. OATS firm at an advance of ½c.; sales of No. 2 at 53½c.; Rejected, 50c.@51½c. RYE dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 11½@$1 12. BARLEY dull and declined 5c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 70. WHISKY dull and nominal at 95c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $30 cash. LARD dull and declined ¼c.; sales at 19⅛c. GREEN MEATS nominal. BULK MEATS dull; Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c., buyer February. DRESSED HOGS quiet; Frozen, $13@$13 50; Common and Medium, $12 50@$12. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 15c.@20c.; Fair and Medium, $10 15@$10 60; Good to Extra, $10 75@$11 50. BEEF CATTLE steady; Butchers', $4 50@$6 50; Good and Extra Choice, $7 75@$8 15. RECEIPTS to-day—6,800 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,300 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 9,315 bales; for the week, net, 38,592 bales; gross, 39,138 bales; exports to-day, 3,065 bales; for the week—to Great Britain, 6,470 bales; to the Continent, 138 bales; coastwise, 13,073 bales; stock on hand, 196,856 bales; sales of the week, 14,000 bales; sales to-day, 4,250 bales. Cotton ⅛c. lower; Middlings, 28c. Gold, 135. Sterling Exchange, 149¼; Commercial, 148¼@149¼; New-York Sight, 1⅛ discount. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 50. CORN firm at 70c.@80c. OATS dull at 70c. BRAN dull at $1 10@$1 15. HAY—Prime, $26; Choice, $28. PORK quiet and firm at $30 75@$31. BACON dull; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD firm; Tierce, 21c.; Keg, 22c. SUGAR quiet; Common, 10¼c.@10½c.; Prime, 12½c.@13c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@15c. MOLASSES quiet; Common, 60c.@65c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 69c.@70c. WHISKY firmer at $1@$1 01½. COFFEE active; Fair, 14¼c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 Red, $1 70, and $1 60 for No. 2. CORN firmer and advanced; sales at 61c.@63c. OATS firm at 61c.@64c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firm at 28c. for Middlings. WHISKY moderately active and in demand at 95c. PROVISIONS dull; holders firm and unwilling to make concessions. MESS PORK sold at $31, but to a limited extent. BULK MEATS neglected. BACON in limited demand at 14¼c.@17½c.@18c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides, but offered sparingly and little out of smoke. LARD held at 20c., but in small demand. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19½c. Gold, 135. Exchange firm. Money quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 29½c.@30c. FLOUR dull and weak; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Minnesota do., $7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7 75@$9 25. WHEAT unsettled; Red, $1 90@$1 95; Amber, $1 95; White, $2 10@$2 25. RYE comes in slowly and sells at $1 60. CORN less active and not so firm; sales, 4,000 bushels New Yellow at 87c.@88c. OATS, 72c.@75c. for Western. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 20c.; Refined, for the spot, 33½c. GROCERIES unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $32. WHISKY, 95c.@96c.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR is dull and 25c. lower; sales 800 bbls. at $7 75@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75@$9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels Inferior White Canada at $1 65. CORN quiet; sales 800 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 02. OATS are selling in small lots at 66c. for Western. BARLEY nominally $2@$2 05 for Western. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 @ $ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $38@$40 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; and to Albany, 61c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 18½ for No. 1, and $1 12½ for No. 2. OATS firm at 53c. for No. 2. CORN steady; sales at 58c.@60c. for New. RYE quiet at $1 11@$1 12 for No. 1. BARLEY nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; City Mess Pork, $30 75@$30; sweet-pickled Hams, 16¼c.@16½c. LARD—Prime City, 20c. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. and 50 bbls. Pork.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 29.

TOBACCO—Sales 80 hhds. of Lugs to Cutting Leaf at $4 80@$38. COTTON, 28c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 20c. @20½c. BULK SHOULDERS, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16⅝c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c., all packed. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80. CORN, 60c.@62c. OATS, 62c.@63c. RYE, $1 35@$1 40. WHISKY, free, 97c.@98c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands nominally, 28½c. FLOUR unchanged and in fair demand. WHEAT firm; sales Prime to Choice Red, $2 25@$2 30. CORN firm; Prime White at 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 85c.@87c. OATS firm at 75c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 55. MESS PORK firm at $33. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17⅞c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c. HAMS, 20c. LARD firm at 20½c.@21c.

TOLEDO, Friday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT active; Amber, $1 67@$1 68 for No. 1 and White Michigan. CORN quiet; sales of New at 67c.; Rejected, 64½c.; Yellow, 70c. OATS active at 55c. for Michigan, and 55c. for No. 2. RYE dull. BARLEY closed advancing; No. 1 State, $1 80. DRESSED HOGS dull at $12 25. MESS PORK—Sales at $30 50. LARD firm at 20½c.@21c.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5,094 bales; receipts coastwise, 283 bales; total receipts of the week, 5,468 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,208 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,300 bales; stocks on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 2,482 bales; market quiet; Low Middling, 27½c.@28c.; total sales of the week, 170 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 9,549 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,599 bales; to other foreign ports, 400 bales; coastwise, 3,440 bales; stock on hand, 55,607 bales; sales of the week, 2,340 bales; sales to-day, 800 bales; market dull and flat; Middlings nominally, 27½c.; receipts, 2,589 bales; exports, 18 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 29.

No change in FLOUR and GRAIN quotations to-day; nothing doing worth noticing, except three car loads and 800 bushels Canada BARLEY; at $2 10, in store, and three or four car loads New CORN at 75c., on track, to arrive. MESS PORK quoted at $33, and LARD at 21c. DRESSED HOGS nominal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 348 bales Sea Island, 10,883 bales Uplands; coastwise, 99 bales Sea Island; total, 11,376 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, none; Continent, none; coastwise, 327 bales Sea Island, 4,336 bales Uplands. Stock on hand, 2,168 bales Sea Island, 50,941 bales Uplands. Sales of the week, 2,168 bales. The market is quiet, but steady; Middlings, 28½c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON quiet but firm at 27½c.@27¾c.; receipts to-day, 2,200 bales; shipments, 1,600 bales; receipts of the week, 12,000 bales; exports, 7,000 bales; stock in store, 19,000 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN, 70c. OATS, 70c.@72c. MESS PORK, $32 50. LARD, 20½c.@22c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Sides, 16c.

GALVESTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Receipts, 3,539 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 2,316 bales; to Bremen, 2,151 bales; to New-York, 682 bales; to Baltimore, 283 bales; to New-Orleans, 3 bales. Stock, 14,388 bales. The market is unsettled and the demand light. Good Ordinary, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; sales 845 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 1,734 bales; exports coastwise, 1,362 bales; total sales of the week, 300 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, 2,000 bales; no sales to-day; market unsettled and nominal; Middling Uplands, 28c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady, and closed firm, with an advance of ¼c.; Middlings, 28c.; sales 1,120 bales; receipts, 901 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE are steady at 53c.@53½c. RESIN dull. TURPENTINE active at $2 25@$3 30. TAR active at $2 85. COTTON is weaker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—The market is firmer and more active; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 544 bales; Middlings, 26½c.@27c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON quiet; sales, 300 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 606 bales; exports to the Continent, 168 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 29.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, Third Issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¼; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

All care and anxiety about burglary removed by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Hundreds who are using it testify to this fact. Eight years' experience, and never broken through. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for infringements. Each case in using or vending will be noted and dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided. The rubber coat on the street has no connection with this office.

E. HOLMES, No. 231 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main	Jan. 16	Bremen	New-York	

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Santiago de Cuba*, close at the General Post-Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 6 A. M. *No supplementary mail.*

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 29.—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Master Joseph Newan, Mrs. Kate Crosby, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Molloy, John Heaton, Mr. Walde, C. F. Mitchell, N. Stenoff, Alex. Duncan, A. Bissy, B. Schuster, H. W. Oliver, R. W. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Victor and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lawlor, John Moorhead, S. Goldberg, C. B. Klug, Mr. Scott, W. H. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge and son, Mr. Dunsman, Mr. Dieter, Marcus Daly, H. S. Jaffray, Louis Canter, Mr. Horkheimer, Assistant Commissary Gen. Thompson, wife, 3 children and nurse, C. H. Yorston, W. Harris, Mr. Stovel.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Carl Viginal, M. Slavin, J. Smith, D. Dewson, B. Dorscher, F. Kain, Wm. Kain, M. Broderick, C. Shonesz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 12	Sun sets	5 15	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 23	Gov. Island	10 22	Hell Gate	11 44

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker-Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Hawk, (Br.,) Jackman, St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Worcester, Hudgins, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Harvest, Chadsey, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Ships Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey; Eugenia, (N. G.,) Chambley, Hamburg, Edye & Brock.

Barks Arthur, (N. G.,) Schafer, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Presto, (Br.,) Brown, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Palias, (Br.,) Biddle, Belfast, J. Jex; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, R. Trowbridge's Son; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda, J. S. Harvey; J. H. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Nellie, Antrim, Wallace, Barbados, W. Ray & Co.; Antelope, Rumball, Marseilles, James Henry; Spring Bird, Walker, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Penniston & Co.

Schooners White Swan, Collins, Belize, J. Leaycraft; [illegible], Underhill, Cadiz, R. J. Wenberg; [illegible], Marston, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; [illegible], Ayers, Aldrich, Demerara, A. Abbott; M. Walton, Willis, St. Martins, Savannah, &c., D. De Castro & Co.; Amherst, Chesmore, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. Boynton, Mitchell, Fernandina, W. H. Johns; Boynton Son & Co.; Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Charleston, H. D. McCready & Co.; Lizzie Williams, Cooper, Camden, Me.; Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Susan Wright, Meany, Georgetown, Brown & Co.; Lola, Snow, Norfolk, C. L. Staples; A. P. Cranmer, Predmore, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Stockton, Price, Baltimore, A. Starbuck; Estelle, Ward, Baltimore, W. H. Vonderwenth; Trenton, Marts, Providence, G. N. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Jan. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 176 passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 17, 13 miles E. of Fastnet at 8 P. M., passed one of Guion's steamers bound E.; same date, 30 miles W. of Fastnet, at 11:30 P. M., passed one of the company's steamers bound E.; 26th, lat. 42 28, lon. 60 40, at noon, passed steamship Cuba, bound for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 40 40, lon. 65 54, at 10 A. M., passed steamship Java, bound for Liverpool; same time, sehr. Hail Columbia, standing southward; same day, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 26, at 11:30 A. M., passed one of Guion's steamers bound E.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 27, 3 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Wm. Hopkins, [illegible], of and from Boston, 4 ds., in ballast to Henry [illegible]. Came to this port to load for Gibraltar.

Bark Henry [illegible], (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Pinkham, Matanzas Jan. 19, with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Brig Mohawk [illegible], of Baltimore, Lacey, Old Harbor, Jan. 2, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage. The bark Quindaro, for New-York, sailed Jan. 6.

Brig Eolus, (of Halifax,) Forbes, Messina 88 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, and has had moderate weather since.

Brig Paragon, Shute, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. H. L. Hedges, (of Sag Harbor,) Franklin, Oil-harbor 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dauford Knowlton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Arthur Burton, (of Boston,) Tresh ons, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co. Had, in co. with schr. Queen of the West, for Delaware Breakwater for orders. From Jan. 24 to 27, from Straits of Florida to Cape Hatteras, passed upward of 85 sail of square-rigged vessels bound N.

Schr. J. W. Hale, Brewer, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Ocoa, New-Granada 19 ds., with cocoa nuts to James Douglas.

Schr. John Stockham, Price, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. E. Lindsley, Wills, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Applegate, Chesman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edwin Tuttle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Garland, Linden, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. O. R. Paynter, Hawkins, Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Bacon, Flynn, Cold Spring.

Schr. J. O. Havens, Havens, Cold Spring.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Theodore S. Parker, Little, Glencove.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Ayrone, Holt, Providence.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. John A. Vail, Cole, Fairhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. George Washington, Post, Stamford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Kenney, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, Norwich.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Brooks, Newport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. W. Sandford, Smith, Bridgeport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamship Cleopatra, for Havana and Vera Cruz. Ships Southampton, for Bristol, and City of Brooklyn, for Callao, and both anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 29—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; brigs Haitienne, from Capetown; Mansona, from Truxillo; sehr. Wm. L. Burroughs, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. steamer Norman, from New-York, and ship Albert, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29—Arr. steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schr. Ida Richardson, from New-York; Old. schr. Mary Susan, for Harbor Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29—Arr. bark Traveler, 24 ds. from Rio for orders. Spoke Jan. 4 bark Wavelet, from the South for Hampton Roads.

Passed in—Schr. Dearborn, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Schr. C. C. Clarke, for West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29—Arr. schrs. Lucy D. Higgins, Boston, for Richmond; Hesperus, Cape Ann, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29—Arr. schrs. Sarah Fish, from New-York; Fannie Keating, from Baltimore; ship Shannon, from Glasgow.

Old. bark Proteus, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Maria—brig, of Bangor, Me., [illegible], Jan. 27, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 40.

Irvine—schr., from Caibarien for Boston, Jan. 23, lat. 33 20, lon. 77 44.

Joseph Segar—schr., from Matanzas for Belfast, Me., 8 ds. out, Jan. 27, lat. 34 20, lon. 74 58.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Jan. 21, barks M. W. Davis and Novaster, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig E. C. Allen, for Boston in 5 days.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Jan. 26, brig Sarah Helen, (Br.,) for Boston in 6 days.

WINTER

CLOTHING!

LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER; WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Stylish Overcoats - - - $13 00

Stylish Pea-Jackets - - - 10 00

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS

IN

ENGLISH STERLING

SILVERWARE.

AN EXTRA EDITION

OF

THE NEW-YORK MERCANTILE JOURNAL,

TO THE EXTENT OF

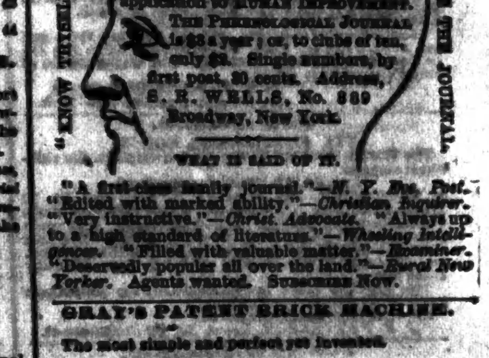
50,000 COPIES,

In addition to their large regular WEEKLY issue, will be sent to merchants in good standing, throughout the

SOUTH AND WEST,

EARLY IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Regular advertisers for a period of six months will have the advantage of the Extra Edition, without extra charge. Parties desiring to participate in the advantages offered above, should apply at once at the JOURNAL Office, No. 220 Pearl-st.



WHAT IS SAID OF IT.

"A first-class family journal."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.* "Edited with marked ability."—*Christian Inquirer.* "Very instructive."—*Christ. Advocate.* "Always up to a high standard of literature."—*Wheeling Intelligencer.* "Filled with valuable matter."—*Examiner.* "Deservedly popular all over the land."—*Rural New Yorker.* Agents wanted. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

The most simple and perfect yet invented.

Tempers its own sand and clay.

Can be seen in daily operation, through the Winter, at the

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,

Newburg, N. Y.

Send for circular with full particulars.

BISSEE'S CONFORMATOR FOR THE

HUMAN FOOT.

One of the most valuable inventions of the age is BISSEE'S PATENT CONFORMATOR, for measuring and fitting the human foot to

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This instrument, which takes the measure of a foot with such perfect exactness as to produce a boot that not only looks neat and stylish, but can be worn with perfect comfort; the annoyance of corns and bunions being prevented, [illegible] with bad-fitting boots.

The public are invited to call and examine the practical operation of the Conformator at

NO. 267 BROADWAY,

Opposite City Hall,

where samples of Boots and Shoes can be seen manufactured from the Conformator measure. Boots and Shoes in great variety, of the choicest French stock, [illegible] made to order from the Conformator measures.

E. BISSEE.

ALL UPPER TENDOM STIRRED UP with a long pole, in a "smashing cartoon," in the new number, now ready, of

"YANKEE NOTIONS"

With 21 other eye-opening comicalities. For sale everywhere. Price 15 cents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. —Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WEST 23D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—[illegible] Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every Sunday next week, except Saturday evening, by Rev. J. S. BALDWIN. The Pastor will administer the ordinance of baptism Sunday evening.